CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28513—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	26 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st Aug.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „ Saturday.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	3983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DOO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 12, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are [illegible] free on board by the Company's steam launch on [illegible] calling.

STEAM TO RED [illegible]

Steamer.	Captain.		To sail
PANDORA	G. Mot[illegible]		[illegible] Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, H[illegible] Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

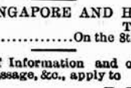
STEAM [illegible] PENANG,

SING[illegible] HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	[illegible]	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

[illegible] on board after sunset on the day [illegible]
[illegible], freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
[illegible] 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
[illegible] Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 19th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when required; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

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	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE ..... Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. ..... Pints	„ 3 0	„ 3 8

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PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

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„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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Rs. 1-12 per pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,
FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

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(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40 0	45 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	35 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	31 0	35 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29 0	32 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27 0	30 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	24 0	27 0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	15 0	17 0

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ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
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COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

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70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

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Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in cases at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require! Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

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An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
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Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
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Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
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FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકખ્શાદમની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

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MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0, ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE
QUADRILLE PARTY.
A DANCE WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-DAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, IN
THE ABOVE]
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS FREE.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DR. ALEXANDER will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Wilson College, Chowpatti, at Half-past Eight O'clock, THIS EVENING, the 18th Instant.
"SUBJECT."—"THE SUN, ITS CONSTITUTION, &c." To be illustrated by Diagrams and Experiments. The Lecture will be open to all, including Ladies.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1891.
SKATING CLUB SESSION from 5 to 7 P.M.
A BAND will play at this Session.
MEMBERS who have not received their TICKETS or PASSES are requested to apply for the same at the RINK Office.
LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M,
Admission Free. Ladies' Skates 8 annas.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance, and a BAND will play in the EVENING.
NUGENT & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLIO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RENOWN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1891. Agents.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
OVERMAN WANTED
FOR the E. I. Railway collieries at Giridih—one accustomed to pillar working in thick seams. Staffordshire man preferred.
Must be strictly sober, and not over 35.
Salary Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 350. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
R. GARDINER,
Agent.
Calcutta, 14th August, 1891.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1891 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to Inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and opressions, had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 14th day of August, 1891.
PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM & CO'S
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.
DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.
CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1891, being the Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE.
TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to
"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."
THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.
A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, for the CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the ENGINE HOUSE, supplying and fixing Pump and Boiler, Fire Service, Water Supply, Sewage Drainage with fittings, &c., Surface Drainage, Hydraulic Lift, laying out of garden and erecting and constructing Compound Wall, Railing, &c., Electric Light and Fire and Thief proof doors to strong room, in connection with the New Municipal Buildings.
2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office, in Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant.
3. Forms of Tender may be obtained upon payment of Rs. 10 on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office on and after the above date.
4. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd August, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
[illegible]

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.
THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.
Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.
No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.
The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.
Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.
By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
FOR SALE.
Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

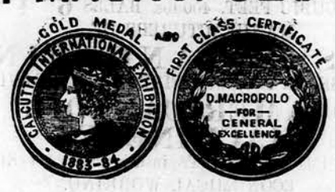
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.
CIGARETTES.
Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	" "	4 0
Finos Lady	" "	3 0
Alpha	" "	2 8
Prince Boris	" "	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.
TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!
Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.
"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.
The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.
REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
Carolina	" " "	7 0

Genuine manufactured at Holland of Pure Java [illegible] Patent made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25 "	6
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3
Calliope	" " " 50 "	5
Semirami	" " " 100 "	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.
I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of those celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.
These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0
" " 2 " " "	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS,
MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$ 100,00,000.
Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
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THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, a rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, &c., Orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABD. 1834.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—
Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 60, or at death if previous.
AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883	4,309,699	0 0
" 1885	4,988,156	0 0
" 1886	4,955,039	0 0
" 1889	21,104,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
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Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,260,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	3
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Band, Bo. L. I., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Dr. Alexander's Lecture on the Sun, Wilson College, 8-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Quadrille Party, G. I. P. Railway Institute.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday:—Renown (s), from London; Sirdhana (s), Rangoon; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Mount Lebanen (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Calder entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s. Deccan entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Sirdhana entered it yesterday; the s.s. Clan Drummond left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Idar and the Kt. of St. John left it on Sunday.

THEFT AT DAMAR STREET.—Dinanath Mukandjee, living at Damar Lane, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 880 from a cupboard in his room on Saturday last.

LECTURE ON THE SUN.—Dr. Alexander will deliver a lecture at the Wilson College this evening, at half-past eight, on "The Sun, its constitution," &c. The lecture will be rendered doubly interesting by its being illustrated by diagrams and experiments, and will be open to all.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Madhu Raghu, aged 70 years. On Sunday morning, whilst the deceased was walking along Bellasis Road, he was knocked down and run over by a brougham. He was seriously injured and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL.—On the 1st July last there were 140 bullocks, 25 horses, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of July 130 bullocks, 18 horses, and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 107 bullocks, 17 horses, and 19 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, one case among horses, and seven cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture.....	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Valse.....	Memories	Lowthian.
Gavotte	Bizzicato.....	Michael Watson.
Selection.....	Maid Marian ..	Regd. Koven.
Valse.....	Chantilly.....	Waldteufel.
Quadrille.....	Paul Jones.....	C. Coote.

ACCIDENTAL OPIUM POISONING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, touching the death of Rahim Abdulla Mahomed, a Mahomedan child about four months old. On Sunday, the deceased's mother gave her infant a small opium pill to encourage sleep, but the pill proving too strong the poor infant died at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where it had been taken by the mother in an unconscious state. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of death was opium, which was administered to the child inadvertently by the mother.

POCKET PICKING.—Kassoo Allia was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Stanford, on a charge of theft of a purse containing Rs. 1-11-0. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused picked the pockets of one of the crowd at the *taboot* procession on Sunday evening. An alarm was raised, and the thief was pursued and arrested, whom he immediately dropped the purse. A previous conviction was proved, and the Magistrate passed a sentence of ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISORDERLY TABOOT PARTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Syedoo Ahmed Shaikhal and six others were charged by Mr. Superintendent Crummy, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being disorderly in a public place at Chinchpoogly on Saturday night. The accused were the members of a party who had obtained licenses for the construction of *taboots*. On Saturday night they were arrested by the police while fighting among themselves at Chinchpoogly. His worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the first three, who were the ringleaders, to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each and the rest Re. 1 each.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.—The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Saturday last was observed at St. Peter's Church, Bandora, with becoming solemnity by the Ladies' Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The congregation filled the sacred edifice in every part. High Mass was celebrated at 8 a.m. by the Rev. Father Nichol, S.J., Superior of St. Stanislaus' Institution, the acolytes being Rev. Fathers Welsh, S.J., and Peter Fernandes. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father H. Pereira, Chaplain of Gomercary. Miss L. Gallwitz presided at the harmonium, and Mr. D. M. W. Silva directed the choir. The altar was appropriately decorated.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS MARTIN MAJOR.—Mr. Thomas Martin Major, late Assistant Commissioner of Customs, died at his bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., and was buried at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning in the enclosure of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sowree Cemetery, alongside of his son, who died 11 months ago. He was known as a very good, pious, charitable man, and was the founder of St. Anne's Chapel, Nesbit Road, Mazagon. The funeral cortege left his residence soon after 8 o'clock, headed by the band of St. Mary's School playing the "Dead March in Saul," with a number of priests and friends following. The funeral service at the chapel at Sowree was most impressively read by the Very Rev. Father Thomas Dalhoff, assisted by the priests of St. Anne's. The coffin had a black ground, richly mounted with gilt furniture. The breastplate bore the following inscription:—"Thomas Martin Major, died 14th August 1891, aged 72 years." The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. P. Hamilton and Company of Byculla.

TRICKET BY A FORTUNE-TELLER.—Muncherjee Shapoorjee Shroff, living at Chandanwadee, a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, has reported to Mr. Superintendent McDermott, A Division, that on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, while he was on his way to office, he met near the General Post Office a fortune-teller, who offered to tell him his fortune. The complainant agreed, and they walked along the Mayo Road, but just as they got opposite the Rajabai Tower, they sat down in Rotten Row. The complainant, on being asked by the fortune-teller, produced four currency notes on which the fortune-teller performed some secret *jadoo* and then asked Muncherjee to go straight to his office and see his desk where, he said, he (Muncherjee) would find a large sum of money in currency notes. He also told the complainant not to look behind *en route* or he would become mad. The complainant did as he was directed, but on opening the desk he was disappointed on not finding the currency notes. He then went back to Rotten Row to find the fortune-teller, who had of course disappeared with the notes.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At he Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Maidment, of the Abkari Department, charged Ganpat Byra, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Saturday evening sold liquor without a license from the Collector of Customs. The Inspector gave marked coins to a sepoy in plain clothes, and asked him to buy liquor from the accused. The sepoy, accompanied by a Hindu, went to the accused's shop and buying bottle of liquor sat there to drink it when the inspector came up and, on searching the accused, the marked coins were found on him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but his worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. Before the same Magistrate, Mr. Steers, an Abkari Inspector, charged Mahadu Aba with selling liquor without a license. Owing to the Mohurrum all the liquor shops in Bombay were close by order of the Commissioner of Police, but the accused, who had previously stored liquor in his house, took advantage of the opportunity, in contravention of orders, to sell it at a high price. Complainant having come to know of this gave a marked rupee to a sepoy and sent him to the accused. On a given signal from the sepoy, complainant went to the accused's house and caught him in the act of selling the liquor. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Apollo Bunder, touching the death of Robert William Brew, aged 20 years, a seaman on board Her Majesty's ship Redbreast now lying in the harbour. About 6 a.m. yesterday, Sub-Lieutenant Lambert was on the top-gallant forecastle, drilling the men aloft at the usual Monday morning drill. While carrying out an exercise known as shifting foretopmast, the deceased was standing on the lower cap of the foremast. On the mast being swayed, the mast rope gave way close down by the deck. On the rope going, the topmast came down, and the jack struck the deceased on the back of the head. The deceased was then held between the jack and the lower cap, when Sub-Lieutenant Lambert endeavoured to render assistance, but he found that the unfortunate man was dead. The deceased was then brought on shore. The mast rope which gave way was a three inch rope, and was considered sufficiently strong for the work by the dockyard authorities at Devonport. The yarn was sound at the part where it gave way. The Sub-Lieutenant considered the rope strong for the work when he began the exercise yesterday morning. Dr. Holyoake, surgeon of the Redbreast, was of opinion that the cause of deceased's death was injury to the spine, and that death must have occurred almost immediately. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF PEARLS.—At the Esplanade Police Coart yesterday afternoon, the case in which Motichand Hurrichand, a merchant, charged Bhairoomal Asunand, a *munim* in the firm of Samedass Hamandass, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of pearls valued at Rs. 7,000, again came on for hearing before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Evidence having been tendered on the last occasion by the defendant to prove the return of the pearls, the Magistrate had adjourned the case until yesterday with the object of hearing the concluding address of Mr. Davar, the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Davar argued that the case was a proper one to be sent before the Criminal Sessions Court, in view of the fact that while the complainant and his witnesses had put forward one story, the accused and his witnesses put forward another. It was therefore desirable that a jury should decide whose story was the probable one. The learned counsel said that had the case been a trumped-up one, it would not have dragged on its existence to a time extending over ten hearings and would, moreover, have crumbled to pieces in the hands of such an able and learned counsel as Mr. Inverarity. It had been alleged by the defence that the evidence was concocted out of a revengeful motive on the part of the complainant, but the learned counsel said that was the most absurd thing imaginable. The complainant would not make his son perjure himself in order to have his own evidence corroborated. Mr. Davar having finished his remarks, the Magistrate said that there was no case against the accused, and accordingly discharged him.

CASTE INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While reading John Morley's essay on Mill's autobiography, I came across a passage expressing the views of the celebrated Turgot on the formation of sects, to which I beg to draw the attention of such of your educated native readers as are establishing in Bombay various caste institutions in opposition to the spirit of the age, the influences of which, in spite of the good intentions of their promoters, tend more to the separation of the different communities, to widen the gulfs already existing between different castes, and to foster the feelings of jealousy and hatred in Indian society, than to the creation of sympathy, fellowship, and the spirit of union.

The passage runs as follows:—"Turgot always looked upon anything like a sect as mischievous. From the moment that a sect comes into existence, all the individuals composing it become answerable for the faults and errors of each one of them. The obligation to remain united lead them to suppress or dissemble all truth that might wound anybody whose adhesion is useful to the sect. They are forced to establish in some form a body of doctrine, and the opinions which make a part of it being adopted without enquiry become in due time pure prejudices. Friendship stops with the individuals, but the hatred and envy that any of them may arouse extends to the whole sect. If this sect be formed by the most enlightened men of action—if the defence of truths of the greatest importance to the common happiness be the object of its zeal—the mischief is still worse. Everything true or useful which they propose is rejected without examination. Abuses and errors of every kind always have for their defenders that herd of presumptuous and mediocre mortals who are the bitterest enemies of all celebrity and renown. Scarcely is a truth made clear before those to whom it would be prejudicial to crush it under the name of a sect that is sure to have already become odious, and are certain to keep it from obtaining so much as a hearing. Turgot then was persuaded that perhaps the greatest ill you can do to truth is to drive those who love it to form themselves into a sect, and that these in turn can commit nomore fatal mistake than to have the vanity or the weakness to fall into the trap."

I have no doubt that the educated men of India who form separate clubs, *sabhas*, and *samutas* for separate sects or castes, and to whom the above remarks justly apply, have no bad intentions, but the result of sectarian institutions like caste clubs of educated persons will never be in accordance with their good objects.

I appeal to the good sense of my countrymen to study these views of Turgot, and then give a proper direction to their efforts in the amelioration of the lot of the society of which they are members.

Aug. 14. D. W. P.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. WALSH, M.D., M.S., being about to proceed on privilege leave of absence, the current duties of his office will be carried on by Surgeon-Major H Stannard, MS, and he is directed to proceed to Allahabad accordingly.

SURGEON J. PATERSON, M.S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, is directed to proceed to Dinapore for duty at the Station Hospital there as a temporary measure.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Brevet Major W. J. H. Bond, Commissariat Transport Department, from 17th August to 15th October 1891.

AFTER the recent half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, some 180 cadets left the college to await commissions in the line. There are upwards of thirty of the cadets who left Sandhurst in December last not yet gazetted to regiments, and sixty qualified militia candidates who passed in March are also waiting, making in all about 270 waiting for regiments, for five-sixths of whom there are no vacancies.

THERE will be no enforced retirement in August among either general officers or colonels on the Active List; nor will there be any vacancy among lieut-colonels commanding regimental districts.

IT has been decided to include the Veterinary Department in the Royal Warrant, shortly to be published, giving substantive rank to the officers of the Medical Staff. The ranks in both branches will be as follows:—Surgeon Major-General, Surgeon Colonel, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon Major, Surgeon Captain, Surgeon Lieutenant, Veterinary Colonel, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel, Veterinary Major, Veterinary Captain, Veterinary Lieutenant. These ranks will carry precedence and other advantages attaching to the rank indicated by the military portion of the title, but will not entitle the officer to military command outside his department or to the presidency of Courts-Martial, Courts of Inquiry, Committees, or Boards of Survey.

THE War Office authorities have had under consideration the sentences passed on eight gunners and a trumpeter of the Royal Artillery, who were found guilty by District Court martial, at Sheerness garrison, of complicity in the serious outbreak of insubordination at Grain Fort on June 18 and 19 last. An order has been issued reducing the sentences of Gunners Rance, Reed, and Wilder from twelve months' to fifty-six days' imprisonment. The sentence upon Gunner Minter has been reduced from twelve to six months' imprisonment, while Gunner Trogarthen's sentence has been altered from ten months' to fifty-six days' imprisonment. Gunner Couchman has been even more leniently dealt with, his sentence being reduced from ten months' to twenty-one days' imprisonment. No remission has been granted to Gunners Edwards and Parry and Trumpeter Bentley, who were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All the prisoners belong to No. 20 Battery, Eastern Division, with the exception of Gunner Couchman, who is attached to No. 5 Battery, Eastern Division. Couchman's term having expired, he has been released from custody and brought back to Sheerness garrison to rejoin his battery.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* Y. M. C. A. (BOMBAY).

THE annual cricket match between the above teams commenced on Saturday on the ground of the Poona Club in the presence of a fairly good number of spectators. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H Anderson, b Hale,		2		
Mr F Young, c James, b Hale		0	not out	5
Mr S M Usborne, c Hiddleton, b James		18	b Hale	0
Capt Page, b James		11	b James	35
Major Von Donop, lbw, b Hale		15	lbw James	4
Mr C E. Wilson, c Bolleau, b Hiddleton		8	not out	57
Capt Vidal, c Bolleau, b James		1		
Capt Randolph, c and b Hale		5		
Mr E F Taylor, not out		0	bd Hale	11
Mr F E Geoghegan, b Hiddleton		4		
Mr G H Hancock, absent		0	b Hale	16
Extras		12	Extras	16
Total		76	Total	144

Total runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 2; 2 for 5 3 for 29; 4 for 52; 5 for 54; 6 for 55; 7 for 72; 8 for 72; 9 for 76.

Runs at fall of each wicket:—1 for 29; 2 for 29; 3 for 42; 4 for 57; 5 for 117.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr E James	80	26	2	3
Mr Hale	55	23	3	4
Mr Bolleau	25	12	1	0
Mr Hiddleton	5	4	0	2

Mr James bowled 1 wide.

Y. M. C. A. (Bombay.)

First Innings.	
Mr H J Clark, b Geoghegan	3
Mr E James, b Geoghegan	9
Mr W George, c Von Donop, b Taylor	29
Mr Hildreth, c Usborne, b Anderson	13
Mr E J Hale, b Anderson	6
Mr H E Harrington, c Taylor, b Anderson	2
Mr R W Bolleau, run out	13
Mr H Winckler, b Taylor	42
Mr W K Peyton, b Geoghegan	0
Mr J E P White, not out	12
Mr J Allan, b Randolph	0
Extras	10
Total	140

Total runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 8; 2 for 17; 3 for 42; 4 for 51; 5 for 57; 6 for 57; 7 for 79; 8 for 95; 9 for 139; 10 for 140.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Geoghegan	75	39	0	3
Mr Anderson	75	71	1	3
Mr Taylor	15	6	0	2
Mr Randolph	9	6	0	1

THE SHAMROCK C. C. *vs.* ST. PATRICK'S C. C.

THIS match came off on Saturday afternoon at Colaba, the game, as will be seen from the scores, being a well contested one. The captain of the Shamrock winning the toss elected to bat, and sent in Trumpet-Major Guyan and Walker to open the play, Stevens and Ibbetson being in charge of the leather. The first wicket fell for 6 runs, but the play after this became very lively, runs coming quickly. Before the Shamrock could be disposed of, the total had risen to 137 runs, six of the players getting into double figures, the others, except one, scoring some runs also. At half-past four Stevens and P. W. Jackson went in for St. Patrick's, and between them the scores rose to 44 before the fall of the first wicket, Jackson, bowled by Hartley, having run up 17. Ibbetson now joined Stevens, and runs came in speedily. After about another half an hour's play, Stevens fell to Goddard (2 for 74), his score being 25. Forde joined Ibbetson, and at the fall of the next wicket the board telegraphed 3 for 102 runs, Forde's total being 15. Walshe, the next man in, made a grand drive for 6, the only one of the afternoon. The tail of the eleven did not score much, and the innings of St. Patrick's Club closed for 134, the Shamrocks pulling the victory off by 3 runs. The game towards the finish was most exciting, and each run was loudly cheered. The following are the scores:—

SHAMROCK C. C.

Tpt-Major Guyman, b Murray	26
Walker, c Fleming, b Stevens	4
Br-Maj Allsopp, b Ibbetson	13
Rourke, c and b Ibbetson	35
Goddard, b Ibbetson	17
Cr.-Sergt Barfoot, b P Jackson	6
Asbury, c Murray, b P W Jackson	5
Hartley, c Forde, b P W Jackson	12
Allutt, not out	12
Burke, b P W Jackson	0
Riley, b Talbot	6
Extras	1
Total	137

ST. PATRICK'S C. C.

Stevens, b Goddard	25
P W Jackson, b Hartley	17
Ibbetson, c Walker, b Rourke	31
Forde, c and b Rourke	15
Walshe, run out	11
W H Jackson, b Hartley	2
Fleming, b Hartley	5
Kerigan, c Riley, b Hartley	2
Talbot, b Rourke	3
Murray, b Hartley	0
Kelly, not out	2
Extras	21
Total	134

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *vs.* JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A CRICKET match was played between the above cricket team in which the former was beaten by 95 runs on the result of the first innings. Both parties were fully represented, except that Mr. Kanga was absent from the side of the former and Mr. Pavri from that of the latter. This was the third victory of the John Bright Club over the Elphinstonians. The chief feature of the game was the bowling of Mr. R. Mody who represented the John Bright Club and who took 7 wickets for 29 runs against a good batting team. On the side of the Elphinstonians Messrs. Patel and Commissariatwalla were the only batsmen who scored double figures. On the side of the John Bright Club Messrs. Gagrat and Vakil showed very careful cricket, and Mr. R. Mody disconcerted the fieldsmen by playing in his usual free style. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C C.

E N Davur, b R Mody	5
R D Cooper, c Mahlaxmi, b Mohta	0
Machliwalla, c Wadia, b Mohta	0
C M Patel, run out	10
D E Mody, b R Mody	7
S B Doctor, b R Mody	1
Commissariatwalla, lbw R Mody	18
Bhandary, b R Mody	0
B R Rao, c Kambatha, b R Mody	0
D Pownwalla, b R Mody	5
Reporter, not out	3
Extras	20
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
R Mody	29	7	14	4
Mehta	15	2	10	0
Gagrat	5	0	3	1

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M R Wadia, b D Mody	0
C Kambatha, b Commissariat	9
R D Ayrton, lbw D Mody	13
B D Gagrat, b Commissariat	31
D B Tapia, b Commissariat	13
K H Vakil, b Patel	27
K M Mehta, b Reporter	0
R E Mody, b Commissariat	27
F H Bode, b Commissariat	0
E Talyarkhan, not out	18
Mahlaxmiwalla, b Commissariat	7
Extras	15
Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
D Mody	29	2	15	5
Commissariat	47	6	25	6
Reporter	21	1	11	3

Messrs. Pownwalla, Machliwalla, and Doctor also tried but to no effect.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA *vs.* MARINE BATTALION C. C.

THIS match was played at the Marine grounds last Saturday. Appended are the scores:—

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E N Davur, b Pt Shaik Ibrahim		14	not out	6
S B Doctor, b Pt Canmehtar		9		
K E Bamjee, c Goonak, b Shaik Ibrahim		0	c Pandak, b Ibrahim	9
R E Mody, l b w Shaik Ibrahim		7		
R D Cooper, c Goonak, b Shaik Ibrahim		6		
B E Patel, b Shaik Ibrahim		20		
Dhun, b Shaik Ibrahim		8	not out	6
S H Harwar, b Drummer Gopenath		16		
B B Baria, c Shairkhan, b Ibrahim		4	run out	4
D D Pownwalla, c Goonak, b Gopenath		2	c Lt Cregh, b Ibrahim	5
D C Pundole, not out		8	b Lt Cregh	3
Extras		4	Extras	2
Total		98	Total	35

THE MARINE BATTALION C. C.

Pt Canmohtar, st Cooper, b Pundole	6
Gonnack, c Pownwalla, b Pundole	5
Gopenath, c B Patel, b Pundole	1
Lt Cregh, run out	1
Reoboy Shairkhan, c Davur, b R Mody	10
Lt Hay, b R Mody	0
Pt Shaik Ibrahim, c R Mody, b Pundole	0
Shivram Mehtar, c Doctor, b Pundole	3
Panduk, c Pownwalla, b Pundole	1
Goonnack, c R Mody, b R Mody	8
Cassim, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	41

THE Queen has approved the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., as Her Majesty's Minister at Bucharest; also of Sir Frank Lascelles, K.C.M.G., as Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon via Colombo, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 593 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 57 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy monsoon.

THE Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain A Buck, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Benjamin, Captain and Mrs C Duke and child, Mr John Ryder, Surgeon D T Lane and Captain M G Grant.

THE B I S N Co's s s Renown, 1,067 tons, Captain N Ninnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Clara Ninnes, Miss Annie Ninnes, Mrs E Hollie and Dr. H Hassam. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE s s Sirdhana, of the B I S N Co, under the command of Captain J Black, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, &c, reports that she experienced very rough weather in the Bay of Bengal, and fine weather and smooth sea on the Malabar Coast; on the 10th instant on coming to anchor off Allepy, she stuck in the mud, and remained in that position till 1-30 p m. of the following day. Fortunately she sustained no damage.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug. 11.
17	Renown (s)	Ninnes	London, July 11.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Rangoon, July 27.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug 15.
	Mount Lebanon (s)	Nelson	Moulmein, Aug 4.

The steamer Werneth Hall, Captain Buck, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Siam for Aden.
" Straits of Magilan for Calcutta.
" King Arthur for Persian Gulf.
" Incharran for Antwerp. Dunkirk and Liverpool.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	Arrivals.			Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
July.					
23	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast.		
24	Aspataria	Veale	Cardiff	6	Kurrachee
26	Terra	Petersen	Cardiff	4	Kurrachee
August.					
1	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	11	Bombay
	Etolie Fch gun boat	Carfort	Obock	8	Obock
2	Muyun	Peters	Somali coast.	5	Perim
4	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	6	Somali coast
	Dunera	Smith	London	4	Calcutta
	Cathay	Symons	Brindisi		Bombay
	Caledonien	Mambauge	China		Marseilles
	C Matherson	Beer	Calcutta	5	London
	Zampa	Chisholm	Cardiff		
	Staffa	Ostergard	Java	5	PortSaid F O
5	Linduia	Allen	Bombay	6	London
	Dromore	Beatwer	Rotterdam	5	Batavia
	Saint Asaph	Hudson	Rio		Montreal
	Urania	Smith	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Isla de Mindano	Galiana	Liverpool		Manilla
6	C Macdonald	Rulo	Madras	6	London
	Tuna	Blair	Holeida	7	Holeida
	Sydney	Delacroix	Marseilles		China
	Clan Macneil	Schofield	Calcutta		London
	Deccan	Bray	Joddah		Bombay
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bussorah		PortSaid F O
	Lord Londonderry	Arthur	Port Said	8	Zanzibar
7	Melange	Silva	Lisbon		London
8	Peshawur	Wheeler	Bombay	9	Mussowa
	Prlestina	Desider	Mussowa		Hamburg
	Kaiser	Tarrian	Zanzibar	8	
	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim		
	Schar l a c h berger	Grook	Calcutta	8	Hamburg
	Schuca	Penkhurst	Adelaide		London
	Pei-ho	Lartigue	Zanzibar		Marseilles
9	Tomasserim	Corrin	Rangoon	9	PortSaid F O
	Ursa	Phippen	Kurrachee		PortSaid F O
	India	Johnston	London	11	Brisbane
10	Casos	Goodall	Batavia	10	PortSaid F O
	Lunedale		Bussorah		London
	Sultan	Collin	Jeddah		Singapore

Aden, 10th August, 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—14 bales cotton yarn waste, B Ruttonjee and Co.
Incharran s—10,000 cwts jowari and 8,930 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Alderley s—519 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 714 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Clio s—735 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clio s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—1,000 cwts horns, R Kadarbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 6,501 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 100 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—98 cwts cloves, 250 cwts sandlewood and 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 146 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, the Jamshed M Co; 80 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, The Bombay C M Co; 624 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 50 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thisbe s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thisbe s—100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, T Union Mills, Ld.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—79 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Ellora s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Carey, Lt, Bengal, 40th Baluchis, on leave.

AUGUST 16.

Lane, Surgn, Bengal, 6th B L, on leave, from Cawnpore.

AUGUST 17.

Campbell, Capt, Bengal Guides, on leave, from England.
Lovett, Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from England.
Grant, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, on duty.
Temple, Major, Ms R A, from leave, from England.
Goodson-Adye, Capt, Bengal 1st Lancers, H C, from leave, from England.
Kilkelly, Surgn, Bo Medical Staff, from leave, from Europe.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, R H A, for duty, from England.
Boteler, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Fenton, Major, Ms, 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Temple, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, to Madras.
Goodson-Adye, Captain, Bengal, 1st Lancers, H C, from leave, to Aurungabad.
Boteler, Major, Bengal. R A, on duty, to Delhi.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to Sialkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN,
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 18th August, 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding school at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Riding school for a march-out on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Swords and bandoliers.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Maj. &
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 18th August, 1891.

I. There will be a Regimental Committee meeting at the Fort Head-quarters at 6 p.m. to-day. Members are particularly requested to attend.

II. The following drills will take place this week:—
Wednesday, at 6-30 p. m., Gun drill at the Fort Head quarters.
Tuesday, at 5-45 p. m., Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

III. The course of lectures, by Capt. Smith, R. A., on the "Defence of a Coast Fortress" will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 9-15 p. m., punctually. All members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

IV. Leave of absence for two months from the 1st inst. is granted to Corpl. W. Knowles.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

IT has been definitely settled that Princess Clementine of Belgium, who was nineteen the other day, is, according to the *World*, not to marry Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, as her father entertains a wholesome horror of political complications. Pourparlers have for sometime been going on between Brussels and Rome, and the stay which the Crown Prince of Italy is to make both at Ostend and Spa on his way home may very possibly be followed by an announcement of his engagement to the Princess Clementine. The prospect is as eagerly discussed at the Vatican as it is at the Quirinal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON
MONDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE BONA FIDE Auction Sale of the late SIR HENRY MORLAND'S Furniture and Effects will commence on Tuesday, 25th August, and will be on view from Thursday, the 20th instant, inclusive.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise in Pharmacy is the order of the day. The development of our Business has been very rapid in spite of the keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE reasons why Motivala's Preparations, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder have succeeded are that they are cheap, efficatious and harmless. See Handbills for opinions of the press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and natives. Manufacturer.—S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Lt., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WANTED an intelligent SMART CORRESPONDING CLERK, Eurasian, with general knowledge of shopkeeping to assist Manager. Salary Rs. 50, with prospects to 150 per month. Apply "A," care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 9 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE'S INVALID PORT.—Highly nutritious. Per bot. Rs. 1-12, per doz. Rs. 18 only. SHERRY WINE, per bot. Re. 1-12, per doz. Rs. 18 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,

London, August 10 to 17, 1891.

PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.

President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.:—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).

Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.

Contributions will be received by the above firms.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND

TURRET

TIME-KEEPERS

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 13 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the General Officers, near H. M's. Mint, and also at the Workshop, near Clark Bunder, the following:—

A lot of coir yarn, mainla and coir ropes, scrap and cast iron, water tanks, teakpost, rafters, and bamboos, &c.

Terms of Sale.—A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and remainder to be paid and lots are cleared away within 8 days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Augnst 18, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Manockjee Khimjee and Co.:—

1 case 35 in. by 40 yards, white shirtings.
1 do. 39 " by 18 " " nainsooks.
1 do. 43 " by 19 " " mulls.
2 do. 51-51½ in. by 19 yards white mulls.
2 do. 56-57 " by 19 " " do.
3 do. 31-39½ " by 18 " " do.
5 do. 47½ 48 " by 19 " " do.
3 do. 52½ 53 " by 18 " " do.
1 do. 35-37 " by 18 " " jacconetts.

On account and risk of Mr. Khimjee Premjee—

9 bales 46 in. by 37½ 38 yards. grey shirtings.
2 do. 47 " by 38 " do.
32 do. 35 " by 37½ " do.
10 do. 34 " by 31 " do.
5 do. 41 " by 31 " do.

On account and risk of Mr. Gopaljee Hemraj—

1 case 39½ 40 in by 18 yards white jacconetts.
1 do. 40 in " 18 " " do.
11 do. 38 in " 18 " " do.
15 do. 33 33½ in " 18 " " do.
2 do. 39 40 in " 18 " " mulls.

On account and risk of Mr. Luckmidass Kessowjee—

5 bales 34 in by 37½ yards grey shirtings.
32 do. 35 in " 37½ " do.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 18, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Unclaimed Articles, Books, Periodicals, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Gold and Silver Coins, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., at their Sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, price lists, music book, foreign stamps, illustrated paperns, gold and silver coins, brooch, stud and link, brass cups, samples of cloth and yarn, medicine, tea, sugar, coats, pants, jackets, &c.

SALE OF CUT TREES.

Under instructions from Ibrahim Ahmadi, Esq., I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Storeyard, on the Esplanade, a quantity of Cut Trees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 18, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

IN the absence of any later commercial or financial news than what was chronicled on our report under Saturday evening's date, our advices this evening are entirely of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	1,86,263
Do. Branches.....	"	"	4,44,996
Other Deposits.....	"	"	28,00,426
Government Securities	Inc.	"	11,693
Loans.....	Dec.	"	9,67,661
Bills Discounted	"	"	7,66,649
Cash with other Banks	"	"	64,178
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	10,11,292

There had not been much change in the position of money during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's statement of affairs issued this afternoon, but the Cash Balance showed a rather larger falling-off, at some 10 lakhs, than at the close of the previous week, reducing the balance to 314 lakhs. The principal item of change, as shown above, is Private Deposits, in which there had been a decrease of 28 lakhs; but against this there had been a material domination both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the net increase in trade requirements being represented by about 10½ lakhs. Some impetus has latterly been given by advices of the scarcity of cereals in Europe to one branch of our export trade; but otherwise business continues to partake of the usual monsoon dulness, and the demand for money is still very restricted.

COTTON continues to attract very little attention, either from exporters or from the Mills. To-day nothing whatever has transpired on the former line, while local spinners have only taken 600 bales, of which 400 were Dharwar, at Rs. 158, and 200 Oomras at Rs. 165 per candy. The tone of the market, however, keeps steady, and prices are unchanged.

Since the weather and crop reports by wire were issued last Thursday, there had been, up to to-day, very little rain over the Cotton area, and, as a further fall has not been generally required, the plants are reported to be flourishing in most of the districts where they were growing, while sowing was making good progress in others. The only district where the absence of rain had prevented the Cotton crop being sown was Bellary; while a further fall was needed at Beawar in the Bengal circle. On the other hand, the crop was suffering from too much rain at Delhi; and at Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, fine weather was required; but at Julgaum, in the same circle, where, it will be remembered, the rainfall had been excessive, the plants continued to show more improvement. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and crop prospects were quiet, the late unusually heavy rain notwithstanding. There had been no further fall in the Dhollera circle; but sowing had begun at Veerumgaum, it was progressing at Dhollera itself, and the plants were flourishing at Bhownuggur, in which district the prospects are stated to be good.

WHEAT.—A large business has been done to-day in this export staple, and the market has been firm at a further advance of half an anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-4-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-1-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-13-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	4-6-6	"
Red Ahmedabad.....	"	4-12-0	"
Hard Red.....	"	4-4-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent, but a further advance of ¼ to one anna per cent. has been established in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, the tone having been steady at the rise. We now quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
Linseed	6 11 6	to 6 14 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.	8 4 0	"	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7 10 0	" 7 12 0	"
Do. Red do.	6 14 0	" 7 0 0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	399 bales.
Wheat	18,414 cwts.
Linseed.....	4,012 "
Rapeseed	1,866 "
Gingelly	690 "
Groundnuts.....	1,335 "
Castorseed	1,859 "

FREIGHTS are firm. The Incharran (s.) ready has been fixed at 23s. 6d. per ton to speculators, and berthed for Liverpool at the same rate for wheat. For September shipment to Antwerp, a large line was done at 23s. 3d. and afterwards at 23s. 6d. per ton; and for October shipment to the same port, a line was booked at 23s. 6d. per ton. Business has also been done for September shipment to Dunkirk at 23s. 6d. per ton., but the rate was subsequently refused. 24s. 3d. has been refused for October shipment to Hamburg.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the *Mohurrum* holiday, at 1s. 5½d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but nothing was done until a Bank took some Bills at 1s. 5 7-16d. and this rate was still available in one direction for the mail at the close, the other Banks maintaining the quotations of the morning. A very limited enquiry has been felt for Bank Paper, the best forward rate quoted during the day having been 1s. 5½d. for Demand. The feeling has been quiet and business dull, and we quote closing ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1'33½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady, and Friday's closing rates were quoted for Fours during the greater part of the day, with sellers for this month's settlement at 107 11-16, but buyers for the September account at 107 7-16. Before the close, however, rates weakened a little, and closing quotations were partially a shade lower, 107 3-4 having been named for money and 107 5-8 for the coming account. 106-1-4 is nominally quoted for 4½ per cent.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent, and the tone of the market for Cotton Mill Scrip is flat, but our quotations show little change, Bombay Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 75 in the first issue and Rs. 30 in the others at Rs. 3,825 and Rs. 960, respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 16.

The P. and O. s. s. Lombardy, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. s. s. Thibet, extra, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 17.

H. M. S. Marathon, from Bombay, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The sum of about £222,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Cable Suakim D'jeddah interrupted, Postal Service Suez D'jeddah irregular.

Cable Gibraltar Tanger interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PATELL—August 17, at 11 p.m., residence at Mr. Ardesir Nusserwanjee Mody's Bungalow, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite to Dr. Sydney Smith's Bungalow, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell, aged 74. Funeral ceremony this day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

GRAY—August 16, at Poona, Leslie Edward Baumbach Gray, the infant son of Cecil and Amy Rita Gray, aged nearly 11 months.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWAN—July 22, at Roas-Villa, Sandgate, Una, wife of G Shewan, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUNNETT—CROCKER—July 23, at St Paul's, Chiswick, O W B Bunnett, of Elgin-avenue, Maida-vale, son of late H B Bunnett, M R C S, London (Army Medical Department), to Ethel Estcott, daughter of Dep-Surgn-Gen H Crocker (Madras Army), of Montana, Chiswick.

FINLAYSON—WILLIAMS—July 23, at the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Rev W H Finlayson, Assist Priest of St John the Baptist, Kensington, son of T Finlayson, of Tollington-place, Tollington-park, N (late of Madras), to Minnie, daughter of the late J Williams, of Cricklewood, Middlesex.

GARSTIN—CHAPMAN—July 17, at Upminster parish church, N A Garstin, District Superintendent of Police of Futteghur, to Lizzie Chapman, widow of C Chapman (Oude Commission), and daughter of Gen J S Tufloch, B S C.

DEATHS.

CLEMENGER—July 26, at Coed Mawr, Carnarvon, W G W Clemenger, B A, M B, Surgeon-Major, Indian Army (Retired), aged 69.

FAWCETT—June 26, at Shawfield, Egmore, Madras, G W Fawcett, Madras Civil Service, aged 38.

FERRIS—July 22, at Leinster-square, W, Georgina, widow of Capt J H Ferris, Bengal Army, aged 77.

LOCH—July 27, at Richmond, Surrey, Gen F A E Loch, C B, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61.

RYAN—July 24, at Ventnor, Jeremiah Ryan, of Ootacamund and Madura, Madras Pres., aged 52.

SEARLE—July 27, at Bexley, Cheltenham, Lieut-Col James Searle, late 3rd Battn the Gloucester Regt, aged 54.

SPINK—July 25, at Philbeach-gardens, S W, W Spink, of Calcutta, and 87, Newgate-street, London, aged 75.

TUBBS—July 26, at St Leonards-on-Sea, R T N Tubbs, Captain, Half-pay, Bombay Army, and Honorary Colonel, 2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, aged 63.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1891.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S article in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "Frontiers and Protectorates" belongs somewhat to the order of "what oft was thought before, but ne'er so well expressed." The times, indeed, invite to discursions upon the fixing and the moving of landmarks, and the jargon about protectorates and spheres of influence, and *Hinterlands*, which have filled the papers since Africa became attractive to Europe, indicates that the subject has a certain interest for politicians, even though Sir James Fergusson, asked by Sir William Harcourt the other day what powers were created by a treaty of protection, tritely answered that it depended upon the terms of the treaty. It is well, however, to remember that there is no novelty in all this. Readers of Mr. Goldwin Smith's book about Canada will not need to be reminded that there were *Hinterlands* to serve as causes of quarrel between nations before the German East African Company brought the word into general notice. For years the energies of the French authorities in Canada in the eighteenth century were expended in working round, by means of a chain of forts, in rear of the British possessions to the Mississipi and Louisiana, and arguments were heard in those days which the events of 1890 in East Africa incontinently revived. Nor again is the principle of a Protectorate, which Lord Salisbury, in his cynical speeches about Protectorates and chartered companies, has treated as purely *fin de siecle*, quite the novelty that the Prime Minister deems it to be. Sir Alfred Lyall reminds us that the Romans resorted to the device on a large scale both in Asia and in Africa, and he mentions, as a curious parallel to the British protectorate over Afghanistan, the case of Armenia during the first two centuries of the Christian era. It was as much the policy of Rome to maintain her influence over the Armenian king as it is the policy of the Government of India to maintain its influence over the Ameer of Afghanistan, and Armenia paid for coquetting with the Parthian Kingdom on the east as Afghanistan on two occasions has paid for coquetting with Russia. There is nothing new, then, in the system whereby a great Power, without directly incorporating neighbouring territories into its possessions, extends its influence over them, jealously excludes other foreign interference in their affairs, and for certain purposes is as effective in its control over them as though it administered them as part of its own lands. It is part of the settled policy of China, as we have been reminded whenever Nepaul has claimed the special attention of the Foreign Office, and as we were again reminded when it was necessary to square accounts with Thibet for the Thibetan raids on Sikhim; and as, finally, we were reminded when, in annexing Burma, the fact that that country had from time immemorial paid tribute to Pekin was brought to our notice.

But the modern protectorate is a much more practical and more living thing than these feeble survivals of Chinese suzerainty. In the new conditions which have been brought into existence in Asia it is an indispensable part not of our polity alone, but of our defensive system. It is like the torpedo net, which hangs far out beyond the side of the ship, and whose serviceability would diminish if it were drawn nearer. The time may come when we shall think it better to have an Imperial power, of equal strength and equally perfect organization with our own, as next door neighbour. But that time has not come yet, and the Asiatic mind will require some time to accustom itself to the idea of having immediately beyond the border line the outposts of a first class European power. Sir Alfred Lyall does not look so far ahead as that, but he lays it down that the true frontier of the British dominion in Asia, the line which we are pledged to guard, and from which we have warned off trespassers, does not by any means tally with the outer edge of the immense territory over which we exercise administrative jurisdiction. The proposition is generally true, but Sir Alfred Lyall has not guarded it against misleading interpretation. There is a sense, indeed, in which the true frontier of the British dominion in Asia is the line marked by the International Boundary Commission in 1885-86. But if Sir Alfred Lyall means by this that our obligations to Abdur Rahman would compel us to march forward to the frontier line, and repel any attempts at over stepping it which might be made by Russia, he interprets the compact in a dangerously liberal spirit. We should help the Ameer, undoubtedly, to repel aggression, but we should be the sole judges of the extent to which, and the conditions under which, our assistance would be offered. But an absolute obligation to maintain intact the frontier line of 1885-86 has not been imposed upon us, and Sir Alfred Lyall's location of the "true frontier" of India between the Hari-Rud and the Oxus is misleading so far as it lends colour to the contrary belief. In Afghanistan the British Protectorate is exercised under the narrowest restrictions. The only department of British action under it in which we enjoy anything like freedom is the financial. The Ameer is good enough to receive at our hands twelve lakhs of rupees every year, but all other forms of intervention are under a disadvantage. A Protectorate under which the protecting power is not free to send agents of its own into the territories of its *protege* is exceptional, and this alone should check the impulses of those who hold that we are in honour bound to rush forward to the "true frontier" of Afghanistan whenever it is threatened. If Sir Alfred Lyall's view is to be pressed upon us as a determining principle of policy, then there should be no delay in making sure that the people who lie between our administrative frontier and our "true frontier" shall be to the fullest possible extent available for their own defence in the day of danger. Out of respect for Afghan susceptibilities, we stay within our gates in the time of peace and preparation; we regularly and liberally subsidise the Ameer; what is he on his part doing for the safeguarding of a frontier which if in any degree ours is in a greater degree his? Sir Alfred Lyall refers to the Penjdeh episode as revealing to the English people, as by a sudden flash, where lay their true frontier. The "sudden flash," however, often misleads, and it misled the English at home on the occasion. Mr. Gladstone and an excited press and populace in England thought, in the light of this sudden flash upon Penjdeh, that they detected a breach of the frontier of India. Lord Dufferin, who possessed his soul in patience, knew that the "true frontier" was not there, and the warlike impulses which were set moving at home lost their force long before they reached us in India. Sir Alfred Lyall seems to us to be reaffirming, not the Indian, but the home view of this frontier question—the view which was the fruitful parent of alarms, excitements, and misapprehensions. Beyond our eastern limits there are zones of territory which are less likely to cause us anxiety, the protected states which part Burma from French Indo-China and from Siam. Of these we may hear a good deal lately, and with a colonial statesman like M. Lannesan in charge of French interests in that quarter there may be occasion for vigilance. The lines that have been marked out in that region have not been too clearly defined, and one advantage to England in having an administrator of his views at Hanoi is that we shall not be long in knowing where the lines run that part English and French spheres of influence.

THE indemnity claimed from the Chinese Government by "England and France" is heavy. Six millions and-a-half of taels at six shillings each, are equivalent to nearly twenty millions of rupees, or two millions sterling. We have heard of the burning of French orphanages, and of one or two French Consulates, but as yet nothing has been said of outrages on British subjects for which compensation on so liberal a scale could have been demanded. The secret societies which have organised the outrages upon foreigners are suspected, apparently with good reason, of being actuated more by the desire to discredit the Imperial Government and get it into trouble with the Foreign Powers than any serious design to expel the "red devils" once for all from the Celestial Empire. If this be their aim, they have gone a good way towards its realisation. The joint action of England and France in claiming an indemnity, and the despatch to Chinese waters of German and American war ships, must greatly embarrass the Government in dealing with the domestic plotters, who are increasing in numbers and boldness as the difficulties of the situation become more apparent. So far the French and English Governments are acting in union, and while the common understanding continues the Chinese Government will temporise and negotiate, and even pay a good deal of money rather than hazard a second edition of the famous march to Pekin. But many things have changed since Count Palikao and Sir Hope Grant led an avenging Anglo-French force to Pekin, and burned the Summer Palace. That expedition, successful in its immediate object, had the unexpected result of giving the Amour to Russia, which is now a near neighbour of China proper. Our policy for years past has been to maintain friendly and even intimate relations with the Government at Pekin, with a view to common action in defence of common interests. This has not been precisely the policy of France, which has occupied Tonquin, and after waging not very glorious war with the Black Flags attained a peace only by intercepting the southern rice fleets carrying food to the myriad citizens of the Chinese capital. It would suit France very well, and delight Russia, that a British squadron should play a similar part in the Yellow Sea to enforce payment of an indemnity of two millions mainly due for injury inflicted on French missionaries. But such a course would be a stultification of everything that has been achieved by English diplomacy in China during the last ten years.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE has written an adroit letter to the local papers in Finsbury and Holborn on the subject of his Parliamentary candidature. To those who can read between the lines it is clear that Mr. Dadabhoy's "brief explanation" is intended for the wire pullers of Parliament Street as much as for the electors whose representative he hopes to become. He does not charge Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Schnadhorst with throwing him over; they could hardly do that in face of the statements he makes. He does, however, seem to accept as true the current report that their present attitude is, at all events, one of neutrality. Mr. Dadabhoy, without making any reproaches, brings to their recollection the distinct promises they appear to have made to him when the dispute began and afterwards. He not only reminds them of the encouragement he thus received at their hand but calls upon them to make good their words. What he would apparently like these gentlemen to do is to induce Mr. Ford, the second Liberal candidate, to follow the example of Mr. Eve in retiring from a contest which, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to the seat being retained by their political opponents. It is rather clever of Mr. Dadabhoy to bring in what he calls Lord Salisbury's remark about him in connection with the Holborn election, and it is a curious commentary on the political capital that Mr. Dadabhoy's party were willing to make out of the "Black man" incident that he should have to encounter his present difficulties. He quotes the language used about him by Lord Ripon at the banquet, given by the members of the National Liberal Club to "console" Mr. Dadabhoy for the splendid advertisement with which he was gratuitously provided by the Marquis of Salisbury. That advertisement, which was made marvellously much of for party purposes at the time, is a small affair compared with the treatment Mr. Dadabhoy has since received at the hands of some of his Liberal friends.

No time is being lost in giving effect to the loyal resolutions of the three leading Kathiawar States in regard to the organization of a cavalry force for Imperial service. The Maharajah of Bhownugger, who contributes three hundred sabres to the six hundred of which the corps will be composed, has followed up the proclamation on the subject which has made such an excellent impression both in this country and at home by issuing detailed orders in which provision is made for everything that is necessary to give effect to the scheme. A good start has been made in the choice of a name for the corps, which is to be designated by the taking title of the Bhownugger Imperial Lancers. The Maharajah, as has been already announced, will be honorary Colonel of his corps; there will be a commanding officer on Rs. 300 a month, with two squadron officers on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and the usual complement of non-commissioned officers, 288 sowars, and a hundred syces. Pay will be given free of all deductions. The four troops will be—two of them Rajputs, one Mahomedan, and one of mixed castes, and the corps will be mounted on Arabs, Persians, and country-breds, ranging in height from fourteen hands one inch to fifteen one, twenty-five per cent. being mares, and the Bhownugger State Paddock, which Mr. Proctor Sims's care and selective judgment have made so successful an institution in the State, being looked to for future remounts. The full-dress uniform will consist of a dark-green serge blouse, with scarlet facings, black hessian boots, and white cord breeches, a khaki uniform being provided for ordinary wear. The corps will be armed with Martini-Henry carbines, and swords and lances bearing red and white pennons. The Maharajah's orders also contain full instructions as to the provision of quarters for the corps, these alone involving a considerable outlay. It will be seen that the Kathiawar Princes who have associated themselves in this enterprise are sparing no pains or expenditure to make their contribution to the Imperial service corps an efficient and acceptable one, and it is due to them that their loyalty and public spirit should be cordially recognized.

A MEMBER of the local Committee of the Church Missionary Society writes to us with some indignation concerning a paragraph in the *Bombay Guardian* upon the community of native Christians which has lately been established at Karli. The point of the paragraph is an inuendo that the Church of England is everywhere and necessarily an Avernus-slope to the bottomless pit with which it pleases the *Guardian*, in its accustomed charity, to identify the Church of Rome. "Are not some of our C. M. S. friends, it asks, afraid of this sort of thing? It seems so easy, looking on from the outside, for a C. M. S. convert to step on to the S. P. G.—all the same church—thence to the monastic community, thence to Rome!" We suppose, however, that the Church Missionary Society, whose representatives in Bombay are quite able to take care of themselves, know how to estimate the ravings of the remarkable

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RETURN OF THE CZAREWITCH TO MOSCOW.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CHURCHES.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch arrived in Moscow to-day and received an enthusiastic welcome. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches for his safe return.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.

The International Socialist Congress has been opened here instead of at Berne, where it was first proposed the Congress should be held.

Delegates have arrived from all countries in Europe with the exception of Russia and Portugal. The British delegates include Messrs. Burns, Hyndman and Aveling, and there are representatives of all trades except mining.

The Congress has unanimously resolved to exclude Anarchist delegates from its sittings.

THE RIOTS IN CHINA.

AN INDEMNITY OF TWO MILLIONS STERLING CLAIMED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

England and France are pressing the Chinese Government for an indemnity for the outrages committed on the foreign residents and missions in China. It is stated that the amount claimed is 6,500,000 taels.

DESPATCH OF AN AMERICAN WARSHIP TO CHINA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The United States cruiser Charleston has sailed for China, and other men-of-war will shortly follow.

"GENERAL" BOOTH IN AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 16.

"General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, has made a triumphal progress through South Africa.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Aug. 16.

At a banquet given at Rustchuk on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, the Prince in a long speech declared that he had attained the conviction during his recent journeys that the Emperor of Austria and many European statesmen sincerely sympathise with the desire for an independent Bulgaria.

THE 1st KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

The 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards will leave Muttra about the middle of next month, being first on the coming trooping season list to sail from Bombay on October 7th for England.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST'S SUCCESSOR.

It is believed General Prendergast's successor in the Mysore Residentship lies between Colonel [illegible] Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department. The vacancy will lie till October.

MANIPUR.

A despatch conveying the views of the Home Government on Manipur has reached India.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOURS.

The Commander-in-Chief, during his cold weather tours, will probably attend a camp-of-exercise of the Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab and States. His Excellency will also be present at Meerut for the concentration of cavalry from the Mainpuri camp-of-exercise and the annual rifle meeting after the tour on the north-west frontier.

CHOLERA AT QUETTA AND BILILI.

Cholera still prevails at Quetta in a mild form, and at Bilili, the first station from Quetta, it is raging. Thirteen fatal cases having occurred there recently under date 15th. The authorities are taking the utmost precautions for the prevention of the disease, and the stations at Nari gorge and Mud gorge have been abandoned by the inhabitants, all their huts being burned down. The Civil Surgeon has ordered the closing of the wells at the civil station at Quetta, and a cholera camp for patients has been formed far from cantonments.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL AT QUETTA.

About one hundred and eight Masons were present at the consecration and opening of the new Masonic Hall for Lodge Bolan at Quetta on the 8th instant, which went off with great eclat.

HEAVY STORM AT LUCKNOW.

Lucknow was visited with a heavy thunderstorm and rain on the night of the 15th. Eight inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, and the race-course was half under water.

LOCUSTS AT BAREILLY AND AGRA.

Another large flight of locusts visited Bareilly yesterday afternoon, which covered the tops of large mango and siris trees. Agra was also visited by a flight on Saturday, coming from a south-westerly direction, with smaller ones two days previous.

CHOLERA AT BENARES.

In the East Lancashire Regiment at Benares a fatal case of cholera is reported on the 14th; also two children on Saturday of Sergeant Instructor Green, Ghazipur Volunteers.

THE WEATHER AT ALLAHABAD.

The 15th was the first sunny day since the 6th.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Cholera has broken out in the Madras Penitentiary, the number of cases up to this morning being 58 and 18 deaths. The convicts are to-day being taken out of Madras to the camp at Avady.

LORD WENLOCK AT BELLARY.

The Governor with his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp is at Bellary to-day. Replying to the address this morning, he took exception to the expression "sore famine" in the districts he was to visit. From reports he had received, he had excellent news of the rain in affected districts.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 31.

The week previous to the commencement of the Parliamentary holidays is generally one of political dulness. This year it has not been quite so dull as usual mainly on account of the Wisbech election, the result of which was such a great surprise, not only to the vanquished but to the victors. Various accounts continue to be put forward to explain the absolutely crushing defeat of the Conservatives in the Fen country, and some of these explanations must be far from consoling to the Government. Sir William Harcourt, at the complimentary dinner given to the new member, Mr. Brand, last night, made much of a letter from a Cambridgeshire Rector who, in writing to the *Times*, boasted that he abstained from voting, because he does not like Free Education. He implies that many more like him declined to support the Tory candidates to mark their disapproval of the action of the Conservative leaders in passing Liberal measures. I doubt if that was the real reason of the Conservative defeat. The Cambridgeshire Rector should remember that if the Free Education question had been left undisposed of until the Liberals returned to power, the interests he represents would have been less tenderly treated than they are under the Hart Dyke Bill. Captain Selwyn's friends say that if he had been allowed to nominate his successor, as he desired to do, the verdict of the constituency would have been different. He was overruled at head-quarters by the wire-pullers of the Conservative party who, for reasons which they doubtless considered good and sufficient, preferred the unknown Mr. Duncan. Mrs. Brand's sweet voice and the Duke of Bedford's strict neutrality between them had a great deal to do with the Liberal success. *Apropos* of Mrs. Brand's songs, Mr. Labouchere tells us of a Conservative M.P., who declares that his wife is learning to dance like Letty Lind in order to captivate the British elector. If the lady is young, smart, and pretty, like Mrs. Brand, she ought to be encouraged to persevere. I know many electors, Liberals as well as Conservatives, who would rather attend a political meeting to see what I believe is called the "skirt dance" than to hear a lady speechifying on the wrongs of her downtrodden sex.

Lord Salisbury having decided not to give his supporters the *sursum corda* for which their principal journal has been clamouring, perhaps the most interesting portion of his speech at the Mansion House was his characteristic allusions to the Triple Alliance. His reference to the approaching visit to those shores of the French fleet which is now being *feted* in Russia has given general satisfaction; for though the French may scold us as much as they please, they are still popular with the English people, and there is no doubt that if M. Carnot could have accepted the somewhat wild invitation of the Civil Engineers to visit England, he would have received a welcome compared with which that of the German Emperor would seem cold. I warned your readers at the time against taking *au pied de la lettre* the exaggerated description that appeared in some of the papers. What I said weeks ago is confirmed by an article in yesterday's *Times*. "The sensibilities of France, and of the Czar also, appear to have been ruffled by what is supposed abroad to have been the 'enthusiastic reception' of the German Emperor in London. We in England know that the epithet is misplaced, and that, while the Emperor's reception was respectful, cordial, and friendly, there was no enthusiasm." If instead of magnifying the importance of the Imperial visit the real truth had been told, we might have been spared the inconvenient re-opening of the Egyptian question. It is from the Sultan of Turkey that the trouble comes; but who set the Sultan in motion?

The news brought by the last mail that the Calcutta Corporation are sending their Health Officer, Dr. Simpson, to attend the Congress of Hygiene, has given much satisfaction at the head-quarters in Hanover-square. Even the heart of Sir Henry Cunningham, their old antagonist, ought to be softened towards the Bengalee corporators by this evidence of their enterprise and interest in sanitation. I hear that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, who has written a short paper on sanitary progress in the City of Palaces, has been appointed one of the delegates of the Bengal Government. Unfortunately he will not be in England when the Congress meets. There is no doubt that the period of the year chosen is most inconvenient for many people, while at the same time it is convenient for foreigners and country folk. Owing to the Congress assembling a fortnight or three weeks after the period when everybody who is anybody is or wishes it to be supposed at Cowes or some other holiday retreat, some difficulty has been found in procuring a suitable President for the meeting in the Theatre of London University on August 10. One Royal Prince, three ex-Viceroys, and two ex-Governors, though all anxious to be present, have been compelled to decline. It is thought that Sir Mounstuart Grant-Duff, who resides in a not very remote suburb of the metropolis, will be the Chairman. Among those who have recently expressed their approval of the objects of the Congress by sending donations, are three well-known citizens of Bombay—Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Mr. Jehangheer Cowasjee Jehangheer. In the article that he contributes to this month's *Nineteenth Century*, the Chairman of the organizing committee, Sir Douglas Galton, draws special attention to the fact that "the more powerful and important of the native princes in India have evinced the greatest interest in the Congress by forwarding subscriptions to its funds, as well as by naming delegates to represent them at the Congress." The Native States that will be directly represented are I believe those of Rajputana, together with Mysore, Bhavnagar, and Rewa. One fact mentioned by the writer will be considered satisfactory by dwellers in India. At the earlier of these Congresses, he tells us, the views of England upon the important question of quarantine were entirely set aside; but at the last Congress, the discussions which had arisen at previous Congresses had so permeated the minds of students of hygiene on the Continent that it was generally conceded at Vienna that the enforcement of the laws of health amongst the population of a country was a far more effective measure for preventing the spread of cholera in the country than any measures of quarantine; and, adds Sir Douglas, "we learn that some of the western Governments of the Continent of Europe are now beginning to work on lines somewhat similar to our own." He goes on to say:—"Whilst, however, in matters of practical hygiene we may not feel that we have very much to learn from our foreign visitors, we cannot but admit that owing to the prejudices of a certain section of the community"—the anti-vivisectionists, to wit—"we have largely to rely upon foreign scientific men for making progress in those very important and necessary researches in physiology which require a living substance for their full investigation; and the trouble and money which have been expended in organising this Congress will be fully repaid if the discussions which take place influence the public mind and the Government in such a manner as to lead to the prevalence of wiser counsels on this subject."

Apropos of experiments on living animals, though the matter has not much to do with the coming Congress, I was told a somewhat remarkable fact the other day by one of the medical inspectors of vivisection. As showing the comparative insensibility of animals to pain, he said that it was no uncommon experience at Woolwich to see Artillery horses often receiving a most severe fracture of the leg munching their food as if nothing whatever had happened. "Mind you," he said, "they will do this when they have met not with a slight injury but a compound fracture. It is this (pointing to the seat of the brain) that makes all the difference between their suffering and ours." Miss Frances Power Cobbe might have something to say on the other side of the question.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, has just finished a concise review of our Afghan campaigns for a popular series of books now being published. Mr. Forbes is an *habitué* of that most comfortable of all the Bohemian clubs, the Arts, and he is very fond of relating his interesting experiences to any sympathetic listeners. He has been terribly pulled down by his recent illness, and he has aged very much during the past few years. Those who know how ill he was marvel that he ever recovered. He owes much to the skill and assiduity of his old friend, Mr. Malcolm Morris. Your readers may have seen it stated in the papers at various times that Mr. Forbes, after one of his lecturing tours, married a wealthy Australian lady. Mrs. Forbes does not hail from the Antipodes. She is an American, and I have never heard that she claimed to be the daughter of a millionaire. Mr. Forbes has a troop of friends in India, who will be glad to learn that, although he is not physically capable of rough campaigning, he has lost none of his old intellectual vigour, as I have no doubt they will be ready to admit when they read his little book on our wars in Afghanistan. I had a conversation with the veteran "special" a few days ago, and it was pleasant to notice how kindly he spoke of the men who have come to the front since he went on the retired list.

Sir Alfred Lyall has provided Mr. James Knowles with a readable article this month on "Frontiers and Protectorates." The writer points out that, notwithstanding the risks and difficulties, the process of sweeping wide territories within new border lines under the fame of protecting them for reasons political, strategical, and commercial is going on more vigorously than ever. "The English in particular are constantly taking in new lands and new races; we make almost annual additions to the ethnology of the empire, while our African and Asiatic frontiers seem to be constantly moving. Hitherto they have never gone back. I am much disposed to hope that they will not go forward. Undoubtedly this increase of our territorial responsibilities must weigh on the minds of reflective Englishmen. St. Augustine, looking out from his City of God over the still vast domain of Rome, debates the question whether it is fitting for good men to rejoice in the expansion of empire, even when the victors are more civilized than the vanquished and the wars just and unprovoked." His conclusion is that to carry on war and to extend rulership over subdued nations seems to bad men felicity but to good men a necessity. I am afraid Sir Alfred Lyall's views with regard to our Imperial concerns would not have altogether passed muster a few years ago when public opinion was to some extent led by that now discarded statesman, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Sir Alfred Lyall becomes even more pessimistic towards the end of his contribution. If ever there come a general disarming on the Continent, "leaving an immense population free to turn their energies and capital towards what is humourously called peaceful enterprise, we may expect trouble from the now curbed adventurous spirit of our neighbours." There is much virtue in an "if"; and the remarkable events of the past week at Cronstadt show that we are not yet exactly within measurable distance of continental disarmament. But if it does come, British pioneers will not necessarily go down before the hordes of French, German, and Russian rivals.

Sir Samuel Smith has altered the terms of his motion, which he will, I understand, propose as an amendment before the House resolves itself into Committee to consider the Indian Budget. The honorable member, finding that he would not get much support from Radicals in his demand for a Royal Commission, has dropped that suggestion. It is rumoured in the Lobbies that even Mr. Schwann would not have voted for a Royal Commission. Perhaps Mr. Schwann would prefer a Select Committee composed entirely of members of Parliament. A Royal Commission might not have included the representative of the Northern division of Manchester and his friends. Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment as remodelled reads as follows:—"To call attention to the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, and to the final resolution passed by that body, representing that the people of India suffer serious grievances under British rule consequent upon the absence of all elective representation of the people of India in the Legislative Councils of the Empire, and to move that this House is of opinion that some measure to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861, embodying the elective principle, is highly desirable and should be passed into law as soon as possible." Mr. Provand, who has never been in India, and who, to judge from talks I have had with him, looks up to Mr. Holt-Hallett as his guide, intends on the same occasion to move "that further reforms are necessary in the Indian laws dealing with native factory labour." If he were wiser than he is, he would wait to learn what the delegates of the Bombay Millowners' Association have to say at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography before bringing on his motion. Perhaps he thinks he may possibly not have another chance of making his long contemplated speech on the iniquities of Indian manufacturers as compared to those of Lancashire, among whom he resides, if he allows the present opportunity to pass. The expectation that Sir John Gorst would make his statement yesterday or to-day has not been realized, and although all the papers speak of the debate being fixed for Monday, it may not come on until Tuesday. As usual this will be one of the last discussions of the session. And yet Mr. W. H. Smith, whose enforced absence from the House of Commons is regretted by all parties, held out a hope sometime ago that the Indian Budget would be taken earlier than, with one or two exceptions, has been customary for a number of years past. Sir John Gorst's "explanatory memorandum" has been issued this year, not as a Parliamentary paper, but as a blue-book. With the appendix it consists of 52 pages. Will the "explanatory memorandum" be read by 52 members? It is doubtful if its contents will be mastered by more than half-a-dozen or so.

I mentioned last week that Mr. James Bryce was thirsting for a return of money spent in recent frontier wars, and that he had postponed his motion for twenty-four hours in consequence of the absence of the Under-Secretary of State for India. Mr. Bryce has now further postponed the motion until next session.

The *Daily News* is anxious that Sir John Gorst should be pressed in the Indian Budget debate to give some information about Manipur. Your contemporary hopes that all idea of annexation has been abandoned. Perhaps some "crank" will get up in his place and express the hope that all idea of hanging the Senapatti has been abandoned. I have been making inquiries as to the probable fate of that "able and independent" man. The decision of the supreme authorities will probably be known before this letter arrives at its destination. In official circles here the opinion is that the extreme penalty of the law, as the phrase goes, will be carried out. It is felt that, whatever his chances of escaping the gallows were originally, the fresh evidence that has been brought to light regarding the circumstances of the massacre of Mr. Melville has sealed the doom of the prime instigator of the Manipur butchery.

A strong desire is expressed here that India should be adequately represented at the Chicago World's Fair. Viscount Cross on Tuesday received the American Commissioners on the subject. His lordship assured our visitors of his interest in the enterprise, and promised to communicate their views to the Viceroy. There is little doubt that the Colonies will make a good show at Chicago, and it would not do for India to be the only part of the Empire unrepresented at the great Transatlantic Exhibition. It is earnestly hoped that Lord Lansdowne may be able to send a satisfactory response to America's invitation.

As I am closing my letter I hear that the proposal of the Northbrook Club to entertain the Indian delegates of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography at a garden party has been abandoned, owing to the fact that so many members of the Club will be out of town. The Reception Committee will not be embarrassed by this, as there are entertainments of some kind or another on every day of the Congress. I hear that the dinner to be given by Sir Andrew Clark in the Royal College of Physicians, and at which the Prince of Wales will be present, will be limited to about 100 persons. All the other festivities are to be on a much bigger scale. For instance, 2,000 invitations are being issued for Baroness Burdett Coutt's garden party alone.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	68	59	55	44	52	76	49	56
Monday, Aug. 17	0	12	.....		.....		.....	
Total.....	68	71	55	44	52	76	49	56
Total fall to 17th August 1890	63	57	65	13	67	78	53	56
Total fall to 17th August 1889	60	95	64	89	63	41	58	19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

Has any one remarked a rise in the average height of the men of the Presidency since the beginning of the week? We surely must be inches taller by this time, for have we not, contrary to our own inward expectations, beaten Madras on the cricket field, the racquet court and the river, in each case in the most unqualified manner. We have, and are proportionately proud, but sorry all the same for our gallant antagonists, for "they are jolly good fellows" and have given us good reason to fear that when we are the visitors and they on their own ground and water, we may have a different story to tell. There is nothing like inter-presidential contests in sporting matters, for promoting inter-presidential cordiality, and in wishing our Madras friends good-bye, we heartily hope there is no ill-feeling, and that we shall see them again next year even if next time we have not the good-luck to pull off the victory.

On Tuesday began the cricket match between Lord Harris's and Lord Wenlock's teams, which, we hear, was talked of in Bombay before hand as the "dilettanti match," and ended, as before stated, in an easy win for the home team. The eleven had been very carefully selected by H. E. himself, and could scarcely have been improved on. All the bowling talent hailed from Bombay, not one of the Poona men having to go on, in either innings, Mr. Raikes, of "Incogniti" and Norfolk fame, taking 7 wickets for 63 runs in the second innings.

On Saturday Ganeshkhind, no doubt incited thereto by the victory of the dilettanti team, essayed to play the losers, but were well punished for their temerity. The Madras men, after getting over 300 runs for 3 wickets, declared their innings over, and then got their opponents out for 140.

At racquets, Captain Stevens and Lieut. Poore were easily beaten by Lieuts. Bowden-Smith, and Usborne, by three games to love, but it struck us that the strangeness of the Court, and its extraordinary shape, had more to do with the result than any great superiority of form on the part of the victors. On the same day "Old Rugbeians" challenged "The World," and Mr. Lee-Warner and Lieut. Bowden-Smith, for their old school beat, "The World," which was represented by Captain Vidal and Lieut. Usborne. On Saturday an interesting cricket match was commenced between the Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., Bombay, who defeated us with such slaughter last year. This year, however, they were without their mainstay, Mr. Clark, and we shall be much surprised if they do not come off second best when the match is finished on Monday. You must not imagine from this that we play cricket matches here on Sunday, but it appears to be the fashion now to fix matches for Saturday and Monday with Sunday's rest between, we suppose because two days' consecutive cricket, amid the other arduous duties of the season, is found to be too hard work for our sportsmen.

The advent of the Madrassees has been the pleasantest event in this season hitherto, and not alone because we are pleased with ourselves for doing well. His Excellency the Governor entertained them at Ganeshkhind, and the dance last Thursday, given in their honor, was all the better for a leaven of new partners. They seem to run "all very fine and large" in Madras; one at least of the cricketers might have served as a trysting-point, like the men in the joke which appeared in *Punch* a year ago, "Meet me at the big Cavalry-man for number eleven," or "Shall I find you in the neighbourhood of the Madras Goliath for the first supper extra?"

Lady Harris' kindness to girls has become proverbial, and she has finally enthroned herself in the heart of every "Spin" in Poona by giving a chaperoneless "Cinderella" on Friday night. In spite of the week of play and work, which the visitors had enjoyed, they danced vigorously enough, and the ladies, though it was the third dance of the week, turned out in full force, looking as fresh as new paint. The gentlemen, coming in after dinner, evinced some shyness at finding themselves in "a rosebud garden of girls," but the A.D.C. never rested till everybody knew everybody else, and soon all programmes were full.

Besides, Lord Wenlock's eleven, who were all staying at Government House, the Madras and Bombay crews were invited, and a few—a very select few—of the chief ornaments of our Poona ball-rooms—probably chosen for sedateness of character. There were twelve dances and a Tempete, which was danced with an enthusiasm we have seldom seen equalled.

Six or seven married ladies—dancers not chaperones—were invited by a special dispensation of Her Excellency and brought their husbands with them—the School-Master, among others, "threw a fut" probably for the last time on the Ganeshkhind parquet. The floor was not a bit too slippery, as it had been left untouched since the dance before last, to satisfy the nervous and protect the unwary, but we were not quite exempt from "croppers," and one or two of the strangers will carry away a lively recollection of the hardness of Poona floors. Both their Excellencies danced a lot; it somehow adds to the sociability of gubernatorial dances when our august host and hostess enjoy themselves with their guests, instead of decorating the sofas in chilly conversation with the next of rank, wearing an air of allowing their ball-room to be used under protest.

The first day of the regatta was inexplicably depressing; the sun did not shine, but there was no rain, and plenty of spectators, none of whom seemed keenly interested in the races. Every year there are fewer entries, every year less enthusiasm, and every year one or two competitions drop out of the programme. No sailing and no canoe races took place at all, and even the Challenge Fours, elicited only a mild interest. It was gratifying to see our representatives come romping in, but we did not give them much of an ovation at the landing-stage. It was a pity that two of the Bombay crew had suffered from the wave of fever which has lately meandered through our midst, and had not practised enough consequently on our water, in our boats, to which they are unaccustomed.

Madras was unlucky in not getting the benefit of the current, round the bend, but we doubt if they could have beaten our very strong crew had their stations been reversed. One walk-over, for Mr. Orr (Madras), completed the first day's card, preceded by the ladies and gentlemen's double sculls, which was won with the greatest ease by Mrs. Beckham and Lieut. Brownrigg, Miss Stannard and Mr. Armstrong, a length or so behind struggling gallantly to the finish.

The brilliant aspect of the weather affected our spirits for the better on the second day, but we pitied the regimental fours who had to row their mile while the sun was still very hot. This event was grandly contested. After keeping together as far as the Club, the Lancashires shot a little ahead, but the Worcesters rowing in better form and steering a better course gained quickly and steadily as they neared the winning post, and when the gun fired were a length clear. The excitement all through and the cheering at the end were tremendous. The victory was all the more creditable as the heaviest man of the winning boat was lighter than the lightest of the losers, who were all men of remarkably good physique. The Worcesters were admirably steered by a diminutive band-boy, correctly got up in maize and chocolate. A ladies' double sculls, for which there were three entries, a Bombay, a Poona, and a Madras boat, was substituted for the senior sculls, and won by Mrs. Bisset's crew.

The "Service Fours" resolved itself into another duel between the British Regiments, as neither the Staff Corps nor the Civil Services were able to raise a crew. It was an even more equal struggle than the first, and was won by the Lancashires by a quarter of a length only. Mrs. Von Donop's crew, in the ladies' fours, scored a complete victory.

The cricket match at Ganeshkhind prevented H. E. Lady Harris from putting in an early appearance at Rosherville, but towards the end she arrived with a small following and kindly distributed the prizes. The cups were especially handsome; it seems a great pity that so few competitors go in for the races when prize-givers are so generous. A couple of lovely scent bottles fell to Mrs. Von Donop, and the other ladies carried off respectively a carriage clock and a pearl brooch. Mr. Tom Le Mesurier led three cheers and one cheer more for Lady Harris, for which she thanked us, and we departed.

Early in September, while their Excellencies are in Simla, we shall enjoy a lull before the storm of gaiety to follow. May we survive the latter.

MUNICIPAL NEW BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been carefully watching the proceedings of the Corporation with reference to the new by-laws now being discussed and passed by that body, but have refrained from expressing any opinion upon them up to the present time, as I was anxious to ascertain whether they would be revised in such a manner as to make them workable and satisfactory to the public and profession generally. After having studied the proceedings of the last meeting, I feel I am unable to wait any longer, as I have now come to the conclusion that they will not only be unworkable, but they will be most arbitrary and will cause hardship from the fact that they will give the Municipal executive much more power than is absolutely necessary—indeed power of such a kind as to make it a dangerous weapon, there always being a risk of abuse no matter how careful the superior officers may be in exercising their authority.

It seems to me that these meetings are very farce-like, for the reason that very few of the members indeed have any practical knowledge of the subject they are discussing or the damage they may occasion if these by-laws become law. It is most amusing to any practical man to hear Messrs. So-and-so proposing and seconding a section in which dimensions of beams, joists, scantling of roofs, formulæ, &c., are given as if they were thoroughly conversant with these technical matters. Then comes the expert, who raises his objections, which are sometimes very strong and cogent, so much so that they make the Municipal Commissioner rather uneasy as to whether the particular section will be carried. The Commissioner then tries a little diplomacy by stating to the effect that he has not only consulted his official adviser but *other* professional advisers whose assistance it is competent for him to obtain, and they agree that it would not be safe to amend the section and so carries his point. This clever piece of diplomacy has been resorted to on more than one occasion with the desired effect; however, putting the farcical element in the question aside, I think it would be advisable for the public and the profession if some member would put a question and ascertain the names of these mysterious advisers behind the scenes, as it would enable them to judge what *especial* local knowledge and practical experience these gentlemen may have had, and whether their opinions are valuable and to be relied on as architects.

The most objectionable by-law is section 23, and, in my opinion, this should be abolished altogether for the following reasons, which I find are somewhat similar to those expressed by the expert, Mr. Morris:—(1) Because all kinds of buildings are classified under one head that is, it requires the same quality of timber, namely, teakwood, and the same sizes or dimensions of scantlings for a third or fourth class building as for a first class building, or in other words the same for a chawl inhabited by the poorer classes of natives as for a public building; (2) it would create a monopoly of teakwood, and would raise the cost of buildings of the ordinary class without adequate reason, as there are other woods in the market that would answer their purpose for this class of work at a much less cost than teak; (3) there is no urgent need for it, because the failure of buildings has been proved to be not through weak floors but through weak foundations, walls, and supports generally; (4) because there would be practical difficulties, which could not be surmounted, each architect having to determine the sizes of the scantlings of a floor or roof according to the special requirements of each case; (5) because the English municipal authorities have never considered it necessary to attempt such an unworkable and arbitrary section; and (6) because it will throw all responsibility on the Corporation, relieving private individuals from the responsibility of their action.

I do not know the names of the Committee who drew up the draft by-laws, but whoever they may have been, it is evident they have not grasped the local requirements of Bombay. I may add that in all large cities in Europe, each Municipality has its architect to consult in such matters as building by-laws, who is invariably a specialist in this class of work. Take the London County Council for example. There is a Superintending Architects Department, whose special duty is to advise upon and work the by-laws, and I am quite confident that until such a department, distinct from the engineering branch, is constituted here, the by-laws, however well they may be drawn up, will not be a success.

There is one more point I should like to refer to, and that is with reference to a class of persons called Licensed Surveyors under the new Municipal Act, who will play a very important part in connection with the new by-laws when they become law. The greater number of these surveyors are young Licentiates of Civil Engineering—subordinates who may have formerly been in Municipal or Government employ, draughtsmen, &c. The usual practice of these surveyors is to make plans of the particular buildings that have to be passed by the Municipal authorities, with the usual forms duly filled in to which they affix their signatures, for which they are paid from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. After these plans have been passed, they are invariably handed over to the native maistries to carry out, because the owners will not pay the proper fees of surveyors to superintend the erection of the buildings, and thereby not only save their own pockets but relieve the surveyors of personal responsibility. It is obvious that this should be rectified, and the Municipality should have the power to compel the owner to employ a licensed surveyor to carry out the work. Great care should also be exercised by the Municipal authorities in granting a license to persons calling themselves surveyors.

In conclusion, I trust before the by-laws become law that Government will appoint a Committee composed of experts specially selected from Government service, the Municipality and private practitioners, to examine and report upon them, which procedure will insure them being thoroughly workable and suitable for local requirements.

Pardon me for trespassing on your valuable space, but my only apology is the interest I have taken in this most important question and the long local practical experience I have had in building matters extending over a period of nearly 24 years.

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, &c.

Aug. 17.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.

In recognition of the services of Inspector A. L. Butterfield, of the Bombay Police Force, who was successful in investigating a recent extensive robbery of jewellery worth Rs. 7,200, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, on Friday, presented that officer with a valuable silver hunting watch at the offices at Byculla. The watch bore the following inscription:—"Presented to A. L. Butterfield by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for valuable police services." "It will be recollected that the complainant in the case referred to was Ebjee Vishram, a wealthy *bania* resident in DeSouza Street, Mandvie, whose cash and valuables were stolen from a strong iron chest during his absence. The case was entrusted to Inspector Butterfield, and almost the whole of the property was recovered. In the course of inquiries no less than eight other cases of housebreaking and theft were brought to light by the Inspector. The prisoners were convicted before the Third Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The Rede lecture, delivered at Cambridge in June by Sir Alfred Lyall, on "Natural Religion in India," has been issued in pamphlet form by the Cambridge Press.

Olive Schreiner thus describes the constitution of a typical South African household:—"The father English, the mother half-Dutch, with a French name, the governess a Scotchwoman, the cook a Zulu, the housemaid a Hottentot, the stable-boy a Kaffir, and the little girl who waits at table a Basuto."

POONA FOXHOUNDS MEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The meeting of the foxhounds this morning was at Bambarda cross-roads on the way to Guneshkhind, starting at 6 a.m. The hounds were put into cover in some plantain gardens close by, and luck was soon afoot. The hounds hunted him from one garden to another and then made off towards Guneshkhind, thence towards the Botanical Gardens, on nearing which he suddenly changed his line, striking off through Guneshkhind itself; he was pressed hard and rolled over near the body-guard lines. The brush was presented to Lady Harris, who kept well up during the 25 minutes' spin. The Botanical Gardens were next tried without success, and the hounds returned homewards at 8 a.m. The field numbered about 40, and included the Governor, Lady Harris, Mrs. Beckham, Mrs. Bourke, Colonel Rhodes, General Gatacre, General Hogg, Captain Wickham, and several artillery officers. On crossing the canal several came down, but nobody sustained injury to speak of. The hounds went wonderfully well in spite of the attempts of some of the riders to drive them off the line.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match to-day resulted in the defeat of the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club vs. the Poona Gymkhana. The scores are as follows:—

POONA GYMKHANA.
2nd Innings.

Hancock, b Hale	16
Taylor, l-b-w b Hale	11
Usborne, b Hale	0
Page, b James	35
Von Donop, l-b-w, b James	4
Wilson, run out	57
Young, b Hale	23
Vidal, b Hildreth	1
Geoghegan, b Hildreth	6
Anderson, b Hale	3
Randolph, not out	1
Extras	25
Total	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Hildreth	110	30	10	2
Hale	135	60	8	5
James	70	27	6	2
Boileau	10	6	0	0
Clark	35	32	0	0

Y. M. C. A.
2nd Innings.

Clark, b Geoghegan	4
Winckler, l-b-w, b Anderson	8
George, b Anderson	0
Hildreth, b Anderson	5
Hale, b Geoghegan	2
Boileau, c b Anderson	0
Harrington, run out	45
James, b Anderson	3
White, not out	11
Peyton, l-b-w, b Anderson	1
Allan, b Geoghegan	2
Extras	6
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Anderson	105	59	4	6
Randolph	15	5	1	0
Geoghegan	86	42	4	3

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, made considerable progress with the consideration of the draft Building By-Laws. They sat for about two and-a-half hours, and almost completed the consideration of the whole draft by-laws, all that are left for the next meeting being Rule 33, referring to open spaces around dwelling houses, the consideration of which was adjourned, and the last rule. The Municipal Commissioner referred at the outset to Rule 23, the consideration of which had been held over from last meeting, and said he had found it utterly impossible to introduce into the clause any other wood than teak, and then at the end of the meeting he said he was willing that that clause should be eliminated altogether. Mr. Carroll could not understand why the Commissioner should ask for the clause being struck out, as he considered it a most sound and necessary clause. The Commissioner repeated that teak was the only wood to be found in India strong enough for the purpose. The clause was withdrawn. Mr. R. M. Sayani moved the insertion of a new clause after clause 31 to be called clause 32, to the effect that every person who shall erect a new building shall be responsible for all building materials being sound, of good material, and properly put together so as to ensure safety in construction, and this by-law shall be brought directly to the notice of the Commissioner, who will in each case satisfy himself either personally or by an officer personally appointed for the purpose and not lower in rank than a Superintendent of Buildings, whether this by-law has been infringed or not. This motion was carried. At the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. M. Mehta moved the addition of another clause immediately before the last to be called clause 46 to the following effect, "in all cases in which under these by-laws, dimensions are prescribed, the Commissioner shall have power of application being made to that end to permit of such dimensions being moderated," which was carried. A detailed report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE OVERDUE S. S. ASTON HALL.

The reports current in Bombay that the s. s. Aston Hall of the Hall Line of steamers had met with an accident to her machinery on her voyage from Liverpool to Karachi after passing the island of Perim on the 25th of July have been verified by a report received from the P. and O. mail steamer s. s. Siam which arrived in Bombay on Sunday night. The s. s. Aston Hall sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, and according to advices all went well till she left Aden. But as she failed to make the port of Karachi, whither she was bound, in due course, intimation of her non-appearance was communicated to Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, the company's agents in Bombay. It was then conjectured she had relinquished her voyage to Karachi and was then heading for Bombay, and outward bound vessels from this port were directed to keep a look out for the vessel and render any assistance if necessary. Up to Monday last no ship seems to have encountered her, having probably passed her through the haziness of the weather. As, however, the s. s. Siam (Captain H. T. Weighell), was on her way to Bombay, she sighted the s.s. Aston Hall on Sunday, in Lat. 17° 37' N. and Long. 63° 24" E at a distance of three hundred and eighty-six miles from this port. Captain Weighell spoke the latter vessel and was informed that her screw shaft tube was broken and that she needed assistance. The mail boat could, however, not render any succour through fear of detaining the mails, and proceeded on her voyage as the Aston Hall was not in any immediate danger, and had provisions enough to last those on board for a month. As far as could be seen there were no passengers on board. Moderate monsoon weather prevailed and the crippled vessel was making very slight headway in the most frequented shipping track to Bombay. She has no yards, and under this disadvantage is not expected to arrive here till to-day or to-morrow. Messrs. Bates and Company are making arrangements to send a tug out to the vessel's succour to have her towed into port. The accident it is conjectured was due to the tremendous swell of the sea and sets in the tide experienced by mariners during the monsoons on the pass

THE CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

As we mentioned some time ago Bombay Gymkhana is sending a team to compete for this Cup, and as the first ties must all be played by 25th instant, the team will leave by the 22-30 train on Friday, 21st August, arriving in Calcutta on Monday morning at 5-45. In the event of winning their first tie, Bombay will play the second tie on Thursday, and should they win this also they will play the final on Saturday 29th. The team will leave Calcutta on Sunday 30th, arriving in Bombay on Wednesday morning, September 2nd.

The following are the ties drawn :—

FIRST TIES.

1. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* St. James F. C.
2. Buffs *vs.* Armenians.
3. Calcutta F. C. *vs.* Medical College.
4. East Surrey *vs.* La Martiniere.

SECOND TIES.

A. Winners of 1 play winners of 3.
B. Winners of 2 play winners of 4.

FINAL TIE.

Winners of A play winners of B. The Cup is a challenge one, value Rs. 500, and is held for a year.

Thanks to the military authorities and merchants the following gentlemen have been able to get leave for the trip.

C. St. Paul, A. Walpole, R.E., Marshall Reid (Captain), H. H. Tudor, R.A., G. E. Hewitt, C.B., La Touche, E. T. Tudor, R.E., C. H. Ross, R. W. Watling, R.E., W. S. Cory, R. E. Owen, K. M. Anderson, and J. A. Milne. Three other gentlemen have not yet definitely got leave, but it is to be hoped they will succeed, as among them is a much-needed full-back and 2 good forwards. J. F. Mitchell accompanies the team as a reserve and Dr. H. F. Cleveland, who played so well last year in Bombay, is expected to meet the team in Calcutta and play in all the matches. H. R. Cobbold, T. R. Phillips, R.A., and L. G. Dunker, all members of the Gymkhana, now resident in Calcutta, will come to the assistance of their Club if need be.

Several gentlemen, who take an interest in this branch of sport, have put their names down for various sums towards reducing the expenses of the trip, and the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway Companies are giving second class return tickets at single fares, while the Calcutta Captain, with the assistance of a number of other gentlemen, has hospitably arranged to put up all the Bombay team during their stay in Calcutta.

So far the East Surrey have beaten La Martiniere by 4 goals and 1 try to nothing in the first ties.

CALCUTTA PROBABLES VS. THE WOLRD.

THE victory which the Calcutta Probables achieved yesterday in the Rugby match against "The World" on the Cooperage was obtained by superb play and the decided advantage they possessed in weight and stamina. Taking the game all round it was the finest that has been witnessed as far as tactics of the game go, and the Calcutta Probables made a magnificent display in passing, in combination and in organisation. From the moment hostilities commenced till the call of "time" this play of the Probables was fast, so much so that they never allowed their adversaries an opportunity of scoring. Walpole was in excellent form and did some pretty passing, whilst Hewitt, Tudor, Anderson, and La Touche were likewise conspicuous in the forward and rear brigade. Hewitt made a grand "try" before Half Time and the fine runs of Tudor won general admiration. It is to be hoped that the Probables, if they do not improve, will maintain their higher standard of play so that our Bombay representatives may do justice to the merits of the game in the coming contest at Calcutta against the St. James' team.

The game started at twenty minutes to six. The ground and weather were all that could be desired and spectators were numerous. The Probables drew the Cooperage goal and The World the Bandstand end. Immediately after the kick-off the Probables ploughed a passage into the opposite quarter by their overpowering weight. For some minutes a hard combat was maintained at the near corner of The World's goal where Tudor snatched up the ball and ran across. Ward intercepted him. But before being "held" he delivered the leather to Other, who in turn made a pass to Walpole. By some dexterous dodging Walpole brought the struggle in front of the enemies' sticks where after The World put forth every nerve in defence of their stronghold, Walpole notched the first goal for his side with a splendid drop-kick five minutes after play started. When the ball was kicked into play again from the "half-way" line by Fairless it was propelled to the opposite end. Tudor secured a run across but was intercepted by Ward and in the "maul" that followed, the ball was driven into touch. The former captured it again, when it was returned, and made a neat pass to Walpole who carried the scene of action in front of his enemies' sticks. The World maintained a fierce contest in defence of their stronghold, but despite their efforts Walpole made another shoot which, however, missed the goal. Mauls became frequent at the Bandstand end and Tudor had another run, having received the ball from Walpole. Ross met him and grappled with him. The leather was sent in front of The World's posts and Walpole lost an other opportunity of improving his score by an erratic shot. Owen made some neat dribbling and Tudor picking it up passed it on to LaTouche who obtained a try which resulted in Walpole again scoring a goal. Play restarted from the centre, where a maul was formed. Langton pounced on the ball and committed it to Fischer from whom it was taken by Anderson and passed to Walpole who made a run up the ground. Fearing interception he threw the ball to Tudor who closely supported him, and the latter in turn made it over to Hewitt. Walpole again received it from Hewitt and consigned it to St. Paul, and by this excellent piece of combination the game travelled to the near corner. Tudor ran across and rushed through every opposition till he got almost beneath his adversaries' cross-bar. The ball was here taken from him and Owens obtained a try. The concession resulted in Walpole kicking another goal. Hostilities were resumed from the centre where Walpole ran down on The World's sticks. He was hotly pursued, but before capture passed the ball to Anderson which caused another scrimmage to collect at the far side. Walpole was again seen running across the very mouth of his opponents' sticks hotly pursued by Fairless and Fischer. But before they could collar him he consigned the leather to St. Paul, who gave it to La Touche. La Touche passed it beautifully to Hewitt, who secured a fine try with a dash on the home line just as Half Time was called. When the play was resumed the Calcutta Probables guarded the Bandstand quarter, and The World looked like scoring in the second half. They availed themselves of the advantage of the wind and managed to attack their heavier opponents' sticks for some time. Ward kicked the ball into touch on the near side, but the onslaught which his side had attempted was momentary, for the superior weight of the Gymkhana men forced the game into the opposite camp where a most persistent attack was kept upon The World's sticks till time was called. The superiority of the Calcutta Probables was seen all through and this impression they fully conveyed by the dogged manner in which they fought continuously in front of their opponents' posts and gained victory by 3 goals and 3 tries to love. The following were the players :—

CALCUTTA PROBABLES (Colors)	vs.	THE WORLD (White.)
Johnson.		Bombr. Mason.
St. Paul.		Bombr. Ward.
Walpole.		W. J. Olivey.
Tudor.		Fischer.
Hewitt.		Gr. Langton.
La Touche.		Gr. Smith.
Cory.		Joyce.
Ross.		Mawby.
Owen.		Fairless.
A. N. Other.		Cookson.
Tudor.		De Saone.
Watling.		Vines.
Anderson.		Clark.
Chapman.		Brierley.
Milne.		Bell.
		Gr. Walker.
		Gr. Parker.
		Pte. Howden.
		Merryweather.
Umpires.		
Mr. Reid	&	Dr. McCarthy.

THE holiday folk who make day trips from London to Felixstowe in the hope of seeing the German Empress and her children are mostly disappointed, for the party are not on the sands after half-past ten. The Empress, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, is an excellent swimmer and devotes the early hours of the morning to teaching her boys this art; and then they are allowed to dig in the sand till the shore becomes crowded. They have an English tutor, who is teaching them—of all things in the world—how to play football. The Empress may often be seen engaged in a game of lawn-tennis.

THE PROPOSED M.B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is not the first time that the Medical Faculty has decided, by a large majority, that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine should take the place of that anomalous degree of L.M.S. which the present dean, Dr. Wellington Gray, delights in calling a license merely and not a degree. The medical graduates of this University, with a view to satisfy the complaints made by the professional staff with regard to the defective or insufficient knowledge of English possessed by their pupils, were willing in the first instance to join in raising the educational test by requiring the candidates to pass in the English paper of the Previous Examination, at the same time adding zoology to the medical studies. To meet the views of the professors still further, they consented to impose the P. E. test and to improve the programme of medical studies so as to bring it in accordance with the regulations of the British Medical Council. But even so reasonable and substantial a compromise did not satisfy the majority of the unyielding professors, some of whom would not be satisfied with anything less than the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. as a preliminary qualification for medical study. When the absurdity of requiring so impracticable a test was made manifest, the professors began to lower their demands, step by step, in a somewhat confused and disorderly fashion, and it was not a little amusing to hear at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Medicine one professor propose the First B.A. or B.Sc.; then a second propose the First B.A. only, omitting B.Sc.; a third recommending the retention of the illogical L. M. & S., with the still more illogical suggestion of the studies for the same raised to the P. E; a fourth providing for the B. A. or B. Sc. (rather oddly) after completing the medical studies.

Now, Sir, where is the usefulness of such divided counsels, and how could they assist the Native members of the Faculty, who, be it said to their credit, have clear and consistent views on the question? In proposing the alternative choice of the Arts or Science degree, some of the professors were oblivious of the declared object for the change, because the science course being shorter and the studies identical with the medical ones, candidates would instinctively turn to it in preference. But this course would be the least likely to advance the knowledge of English classics, about which the professors are so solicitous. It is somewhat surprising to find that Dr. Gray practically abandons the B.A., which, according to him, might now take care of itself. He now insists upon the B. Sc., which would mean inferentially that he is satisfied with the English and classics of P.E. You, Sir, have said in one of your articles on this subject that the Senate would look with distrust upon a scheme in which the professors had had no share. But it is at least equally probable that the Senate might regard this Babel of opinion in the professorial staff with considerable misgiving; on the other hand, the local medical profession hold no hazy and misty views upon this question. I trust the above remarks may assist to clear up your misapprehension that the *impasse* in this matter is mostly owing to personal idiosyncrasies and differences. It is a pity Dr. Gray cannot bring himself to see that he is only fighting for empty verbal designations instead of real substantial proficiency. He is quite content to let the present state of things continue without requiring any more general culture, if only the University will call the title it confers a license and not a degree. Fighting for a shadow, Dr. Gray has already once allowed the opportunity of improving the medical course, by requiring the P.E. as a qualification, to be lost. If this proposal, which was before the Senate two years ago, had been allowed to pass, a substantial step, if nothing else, in the right direction, even according to Dr. Gray and those who think with him, would have been taken, of which the results would even now have begun to be manifest.

ADVANCEMENT.

Aug. 17.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE AND HIS PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATURE.

MR. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has addressed the following letter to the local papers in Finsbury and Holborn :—

SIR,—As there seem to be some misapprehensions and as a consequence mis-statements in some of the papers, I shall feel obliged by your kindly allowing me through your columns, to make a brief explanation of the circumstances of my candidature in Central Finsbury, in connection with the Liberal Head-quarters at 42, Parliament Street.

When I was selected as Candidate in August, 1888, an attack was, by a party, made upon the selection.

The Liberal Head-quarters then wrote to me "Pray do not be influenced by the attack made upon you." They gave their unqualified decision that I had been fairly and carefully selected, and said that it was their duty to support me, and promised to do anything to support me in every possible way.

A few days after this at an interview, my resolve that I was in duty bound to go to the Poll was not only fully approved of, but it was impressed upon me that as there was no case to go to arbitration, if I gave way at all, I should not have the remotest chance of being accepted by any other constituency, as any weakness on my part would shew that I had no firmness to maintain my just rights and position. Further, my proposed reply to a request to confer with a deputation from the party referred to, "that there was nothing to confer about," was fully approved.

Since then I have all along relied upon the honour of the above pledges, and will do so to the close of the Poll.

When the Marquess of Salisbury made a remark about me in connection with the Holborn contest the whole Liberal Party—including our great Leader—the Press, and the National Liberal Club, by a Banquet under the Presidency of the Marquess of Ripon shewed generous sympathy towards me and my countrymen. The Marquess of Ripon in his speech on the occasion, among many other kind and appreciative expressions, said of me, "he (Mr. Nowroji) had given valuable advice to many a public man in England upon Indian questions of a variety of kinds . . . He (Lord Ripon) felt justified in saying that their friend was one of the most eminent of living Indian statesmen. . . . Mr. Nowroji was a specimen of the men who should be called upon for advice . . . and when he found his way into the House of Commons, he would make a most valuable Member. Those who were most accustomed to put themselves forward as the special friends of unity could hardly find a better mode of approving its reality than by facilitating the entrance into Parliament of this Native of India." Earl Rosebery spoke about me (I write from memory) at the great Edinburgh Meeting, as "the eloquent advocate of his countrymen."

A few months after, some misunderstanding arose at "Head-quarters," but it is unnecessary to go into it, as after Mr. Richard Eve retired (for which I am thankful to him) the highest Organizing Official (in July, 1890) renewed the assurance to Mr. Griffith, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Council, Penton Hall, of support to me when the time came, that no second Liberal Candidate would be encouraged by them and that they would endeavour to leave the road clear for me.

Later, in October, 1890, a friend informed me, after a conversation he had at Head-quarters, that no step calculated to make my candidature more difficult would be approved there.

In accordance with these promises, I am informed from highest authority that Mr. Ford in becoming a second Liberal Candidate after I have been in the the field for three years, will receive no assistance at all from Head-quarters, nor has he received any such assistance or approval in any way whatever.

I am informed that the Head Organizing Officials are maintaining a neutral position, but I feel no doubt, that in remembrance of their pledges and promises of support, they will be with me, and that united in the work to which in Central Finsbury during the last three years I have been devoted, we will win back the seat, and thus add another to the recent Liberal triumphs.—Yours faithfully,

National Liberal Club. D. NOWROJEE

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th August, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	.. p.m.	..	..
Teheran	7	13	56 p.m.	..	45
Suez	7	2	45 p.m.	..	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	..	6
,, Kurrachee	..	18	..	1
,, Madras	..	16	..	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE regret to announce the death of Rev. Father H. Schumacher, S. J., at Poona. He had been ailing a short time before the death of the Rev. Father Fibus, and was present at the funeral of the late rector. Next day he became worse, and his immediate removal to Poona became necessary. He was placed in the Sassoon Hospital, and had apparently so far recovered that it was intended to send him to Kirkee on Monday morning prior to proceeding to Europe. But on Friday morning he was seized with cholera, and died on Saturday at 5 a.m. Rev. Father Schumacher was treasurer of St. Mary's College, and has been connected with the college for a period of about ten years. He was also secretary of the Roman Catholic orphanages in Bombay.

THE silk industry in Kashmir has sadly failed again this year, the silkworms having died of the disease called "Flacherie." There was a time when this industry was in a flourishing condition, and yielded a revenue of five lakhs of rupees a year. Since 1878, when the plague which subsequently spread all over the world appeared here, little or nothing has been realized from this source of income. Fresh eggs were however brought out from Europe lately, but we have not heard whether this has equally failed.

A REMARKABRE increase occurred in the land trade of British India during the month of April as compared with the corresponding period of previous years. Whereas in April 1889 the total trade amounted to 64 lakhs and in April 1890 to 69 lakhs, in the present year it rose to nearly a crore—an increase of about 33 per cent. In Bengal alone the expansion of trade amounted to over four lakhs; but the greatest relative increase was in Sind and British Baluchistan—from less than two lakhs in April 1890 to over 11 lakhs in April 1891.

THE Government of India has granted a ticket-of-leave for six months to an interesting criminal named Sadho Singh, with permission to visit India from the Straits Settlement. The accused was originally a high priest of the Hindus and chief of a formidable gang of thugs, who committed a series of depredations in the Punjab. He was at last captured in 1857, and was transported from India to the Straits Settlement to pass the remainder of his life there as an exile. As he has now become very old and infirm, and had expressed a wish to visit the Hindu high temple situated in the Jullunder division before his death, Government has permitted him to do so after consulting the Commissioner of Jullundur, who has no objection to the accused visiting the temple.

CHOLERA is on the increase at the Madras Penitentiary, where more than 12 deaths have already occurred among the convicts. The place has been closed, and the work at the various shops suspended, the whole premises being disinfected. It is expected that the convicts will have to go out into a camp near Avady, which the jail authorities to-day inspect, arrangements having been made to enable this being done at a moment's notice. The medical staff at the jail has been increased. Cholera has also broken out at the Natal Emigration Depot at Cassimode, and the coolies are absconding, while a similar state of affairs exists at the lines of the 25th Regiment M. I. located at Washermanpett, and it is said it is in contemplation to move the men into camp. The disease has also appeared in various suburbs of Madras, and many cases have proved fatal.

THE Russian Government will shortly commence the construction of the first section of the new branch line which is intended to connect the Transcaspian Railway system with the town of Sarakhs on the Russo-Persian frontier.

THREE hundred poods of silver, of the value of two hundred and seventy thousand roubles, have just been forwarded from Russia to Persia. This silver has been bought by the Persian Government for the purpose of being made in Persian money.

The Russian officer, Captain Schmidt, who was charged with selling plans of the Cronstadt torpedo defences to a foreign naval attache, has been sentenced to transportation to Siberia. Had the plans not been valueless he would have been executed.

AN interesting meeting of the Madras Temperance Council was held the other evening, and addresses were delivered by gentlemen of various associations. The Rev. Mr. Lazarus made some bold statements. For instance, he remarked that "the European population were more or less addicted to liquor, and the statistics quoted must remind them that intemperance had increased and gone on in a remarkably high degree." He referred to the practice of intemperance among the Native community. Even among the educated, he was sorry to say, it was increasing, and "it had even been frequently whispered to him that it was often difficult to see Native gentleman sober after 7 o'clock."

After a year's absence, the 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, which left England on July 22, have returned from Bermuda, and landed at Dover on the 28th inst. The Orontes, which had the troops on board, arrived in Dover Bay at ten o'clock, but as it was the time of neap tides, her commander decided not to put alongside the Admiralty Pier for fear there should be too little water. The vessel made a good passage home, and the regiment had a clean bill of health. About midday a fatigue party was landed, and proceeded to the citadel to take over the quarters, being followed shortly afterwards by Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. P. Eaton and Qrmr. Hall. After a few congratulatory remarks exchanged with Maj.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, who, with his staff officers, was present on the Admiralty Pier to witness the debarkation, Col. Eaton drove to the quarters on the heights. The first large detachment of men was landed shortly after one o'clock, but it was not until nearly five that the whole of them were ashore. Their stay will in all probability not extend over five months, when they will be relieved by the 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment from Secunderabad, who are to arrive at Dover in December next.

INFORMATION has reached the Paris correspondent of the *Times* that an attempt is being made by "certain ambassadors" to excite the Sultan's hostility to the Triple Alliance, and to persuade him that it is not merely his right but his duty unceremoniously to depose Tewfik Pasha from Egypt, so as to confront Europe, and especially England, with an accomplished fact. In that case either England would accept Tewfik's deposition, and she would then have no influence with the new Khedive, who would be the Sultan's tool, his sovereignty being dependent on the Sultan's pleasure, or England would uphold Tewfik, thereby countenancing a rebellion and openly usurping the rights of the Sultan, which are guaranteed by all Europe. In either case England and Egypt would be in a dilemma.

A TERRIBLE railway accident occurred at St. Mande, near Paris, on Sunday night (July 26). One train of pleasure-seekers from the suburbs was just about to leave the station on its way back to Paris when another, going apparently at full speed, came crashing into it from the rear. Fifty persons were killed and nearly twice that number injured. There appears to be only one English name amongst those of the victims—a Mr. Parmington, of 77, Cannon-street, London. The majority of the victims were women and children. The gas used for lighting the carridges caught fire as well as the wood, and soon there was an immense blaze, in which most of the victims perished. The firemen came up and drenched the carriages with water, suffocating many who might have escaped both the shock of the collision and the flames.

THE *Daily Telegraph* hears that, with a view to ascertaining the capabilities of the Salonica Railway as an alternative route for the Indian and Eastern mails, the Postmaster-General has applied to the Board of Trade for the assistance of one of their railway inspectors to survey and report upon the condition of the line.

THE financial situation in Portugal is reported to be improving.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN, who have been staying at Petworth, on a visit to Lord and Lady Leconfield, are going in a few days to Ireland, and they will reside at Clandeboye, their place in co Down, until the middle of September, and will then pay a visit to Mr. and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson at Raith House, Fifeshire, before returning to Italy.

Truth says the German Emperor disclosed the fact at Windsor that if the visit of the Empress Frederick had been well received in Paris he would himself have gone there for a few days just now.

AMONG the Parliamentary papers issued the week the mail left is an Explanatory Memorandum by the Under-Secretary of State for India, relating to the Accounts of the Government of India for 1889-90, and the Estimates for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

IN reference to the promise of Mr. Stanhope to consider a certain number of the more urgent cases among the Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans, Mr. E. Robertson and other members have received a large number of petitions from these old soldiers and have transmitted the documents to the War Office.

SIR W. W. HUNTER has been nominated a member of the governing body of the Imperial Institute on behalf of the British India Association, which represents the Hindu landowners of Bengal; and also a delegate to the International Hygienic Congress on behalf of the Mahomedan Literary Association of Calcutta.

THE following announcements appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 24 :—Foreign Office, July 22.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles Slater as Austrian Consul for the city and port of Madras; and Mr. S. Schmuck as Netherlands Consul at Aden.

IT is said the Bakumu tribe in the neighbourhood of Stanley Falls have for some time past again given themselves up to cannibalism.

THE Committee on Musketry, of which Maj-Gen. Mansfield Clarke is president, has almost completed its labours. Its inquiry has been a most exhaustive one, and when its report appears, great changes will, it is understood, take place in the whole system of practical musketry. Maj. Harley, of the Buffs, continues to do duty as secretary, but on the close of his labours will proceed to India to join his battalion, of which he has just been appointed second in command.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT has written an article for the forthcoming number of *Lucifer*, renouncing her well-known views on Malthusianism, which she now believes to be mischievous. Her change of view, says the *Sunday Sun*, is entirely due to her new theosophical ideas, and her reasons are not economic.

THE next volume in the "Rulers of India" series (Clarendon Press) will be "Clyde and Strathnairn," by Sir Owen Tudor Burne. A subsequent volume, by Sir H. S. Cunningham, will deal with Lord Canning and the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 30th ult., discussed the question of a Burma-China Railway, the scheme before the Chamber being one as to which a letter had been sent to the Chamber by Mr. J. Ogilvy Hay. Mr. Gladstone moved—"That the Council has heard with great satisfaction of the progress made with the survey of a railway route from Mandalay towards the frontier of China, and hopes the Government of India will complete the survey of the remaining twenty-five miles as speedily as possible, with the view of the railway being constructed without delay, either by the Government or by private enterprise, as may be found most convenient and desirable, if the said route is found to be suitable for the purpose." This was carried unanimously. It was said that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has already passed a similar resolution.

THE foundation-stone of the Indian Institute, Oxford, was laid by the Prince of Wales on May 2, 1883, and the institute was opened on Oct. 14, 1884, by the Vice-Chancellor (Prof. Jowett, Master of Balliol), with a well-stocked Indian museum and Oriental library, a full staff of teachers, and an endowment of £300 a year granted by the University. But the building, situated in Broad-street, close to the Bodleian, could not be completed till the termination of the leases of the two adjacent houses belonging to Merton College. These leases are now soon to fall in, and £8,000 is wanted for the extension of the Institute. It is hoped that some of the Indian princes and many of our own City companies and others who contributed towards the first half of the building will generously help to complete it. Already the Maharaja of Travancore has sent £100, the Mercers' Company 100 guineas, and Sir William Markby, of Oxford, £50. Subscriptions are sent to Sir Monier Williams, Keeper and Curator, Indian Institute, Oxford.

SINCE our last list was printed the following among other wills have been announced, the personalty being attached :—The will of John Crabbie, of Duncow, N.B., £317,000; James Wrigley, Holbeck, Windermere (seventy-one), £277,909; Frederick Calvert, Q. C., some time M. P. for Aylesbury (eighty-five), £255,043; Charles Evers-Swindell, Withymoor Works, Stowbridge (seventy-two), £210,251; Rev. Robert William Balfour, Bonskeid, Perthshire, £173,720; Miss Mary Bradford, Higher Broughton, Manchester, £136,936; Boyd Burnet, Covent-garden, draper, £121,535; John Wingfield Larking, Lee, Kent (eighty-nine), £121,000; Captain Hugh Berners, R.N., Woolverstone Park (ninety), £114,097; Arthur Malin, Leicester, £91,627; Abraham Hodgson Phillpotts, director, London and County Bank, £75,954. By the will and two codicils of the late Mrs. Jane Rogers (widow of Professor H. Rogers, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Fletcher, of Manchester), who died at Weston, near Ross, Herefordshire, on June 9 last, the following bequests were left :—£1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £1,000 London Missionary Society; £1,000 Church Missionary Society; £1,000 Owens College, Manchester; £,1000 Owens College, to enlarge the H. Rogers Scholarship; £1,000 Manchester City Mission; £1,000 Manchester Young Men's Christian Association; £500 Manchester Deaf and Dumb Institute; £500 Manchester Destitute Boys' Institute; £6,000 Mission for Seamen; £1,000 Mansfield College, Oxford; £300 Bishop of the East-end of London; £600 Cancer Hospital, Owens College £5,000 Self-help Emigration Society. The estate was sworn under £63,827 19s.

IN the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, the case of Mr. Jehangeer Framjee was called on. The debtor, a Parsee, who states that his full name is Jehangeer Framjee, applied to pass his examination. Liabilities £1,525, with assets £198. Mr. A. H. Wildy appeared as official receiver; and Mr. F. C. Willis and Mr. Hunt (Ashurst, Morris, and Co.) for creditors. The debtor was examined, and his evidence showed that he formerly carried on business in New Broad-street as an East India merchant. In January, 1888, he was adjudged a bankrupt, when his liabilities amounted to £3,260, but he stated that he was not aware of the fact that his assets only realized £5. He had never claimed his discharge under those proceedings. He had, however, continued to trade at the same place, and in or about June, 1889, he took additional premises in St. Mary's-chambers, St. Mary Axe, where he traded under the name of Soobhagmull and Co., a firm in India for whom he acted as agent. He attributed his insolvency to losses upon consignments, and to liabilities in respect of goods purchased. He was examined in reference to the consignments and other matters, and admitted that he had made purchases from Messrs. Samuel and Co. without informing them that he was an undischarged bankrupt. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Registrar Linklater allowed the debtor to pass.

IN the forthcoming financial year it is intended largely to increase the expenditure in connection with the relief of distress in Ireland. Last year a trifle under £61,000 was expended. In the coming year this amount will be increased by nearly £100,000. Mr. Balfour has made a special point of keeping down the expenses in connection with the work. It is estimated that in the coming year the cost of administration will not much exceed £3,000.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANSION HOUSE SPEECH.

LORD SALISBURY, responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" at the Mansion House banquet on July 29, said the closing Session had been one full of anxiety and fatigue, but he was thankful to think the people of this country would recognise it had been a Session of hard and valuable work. The Government had made two great experiments. They had passed a Free Education Bill, intending it to be, and believing that it would be, powerful to support that system of religious education which the people loved, and adding, he hoped, to the strength and influence and permanence of that great system which distinguished this nation amongst the nations of the world. They had also done their best to apply not a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure to the evils by which Ireland had through so many generations been afflicted. The policy which the Government had pursued was one which they could look back upon with satisfaction. When, some five years ago, he responded to this toast, the firm belief was expressed that a government of Ireland which should resolutely uphold the law would furnish a cure for the disorders of that country, which would never be found in yielding to the demands of lawlessness and sedition. They had found in practice that the same system of determined support of the law-abiding, the same principle of sustaining the honest and loyal officers of the Crown in all difficulties and against all unjust resistance and all depreciation, had procured for other purposes and in other matters, and for carrying out the benevolent intentions of the Government, a loyal and an effective and a complete service, which nothing but the mutual fidelity and mutual trust of chiefs and subordinates could have enabled them to attain. While they justly praised the policy of the Chief Secretary and the success which he had achieved—the relief of Irish distress and the support of the population of Ireland in some of their worst trials—they might believe that a large part of his success was due to the fact, ascertained by experience, that all who served under him knew that they would be supported to the utmost, and would not be handed over to their enemies. Turning to foreign affairs, he (Lord Salisbury) never knew a period when there was less of foreign difficulty or trouble to ripple the tranquil surface of the time. It was perhaps a dangerous observation to make, for that was precisely the observation, he believed, Lord Hammond made to Lord Granville a few days before the Franco-German War. But, without attending to that ominous reflection, he would repeat he never knew European politics so tranquil as they were now. If they wished for disorder and anxiety, they had to go over to the New Hemisphere. In the North of America things, happily, were quiet enough. But if they turned from the North to the South, it was unhappily a different tale. There they had wars, most cruel wars. There they had sudden disturbances and the recklessness of revolutionary finance—calamities to which this City had not been wholly insensitive. They had been pressed, earnestly pressed, to undertake the part of arbitrator, of compulsory arbitrator, in the quarrels on the west of South America, in the Chilian quarrels, and to throw down their warder in order that the tournament might cease. They had been earnestly pressed, also, on the east of the continent, to undertake the regeneration of Argentine finance. On neither of these subjects were Her Majesty's Government in the least degree disposed to encroach on the functions of Providence. It was not their duty to do either one thing or the other. Their duty was to look after British interests, to assert them and to defend them if they were unjustly attacked, but not to interfere in the troubles or the quarrels of other nations, who would have business enough to adjust the difficulties their own folly had created. But if they turned to Europe the prospect was much more satisfactory. That constant difficulty, the Eastern question, was not solved, but there were two nations growing up whose high promise and rapid development furnished a hope that from centres of civilisation which they constituted would issue an influence and a spirit by which that Eastern question would be solved in the only effective and permanent manner. Egypt and Bulgaria were among the two most pleasant subjects of their retrospect during the time they had occupied office. Their growth in civilisation and in all the elements which make a nation strong had been wonderful. In Egypt it had been largely owing to the character of the ruler. With regard to Bulgaria, though they must not forget the part the rulers had played, though they must pay to them the tribute that was due to high statesmanship and gallant, courageous, tenacious adherence to duty, yet what struck them with most admiration was the attitude and the character of the people. Bulgaria had, as it were, passed over all those stages of infancy through which less favoured nations were condemned to go. She had leapt into the world fully equipped with all the knowledge, experience, and prudence which only a long history and career could have conferred, and the result was that in the Bulgarians, in the character they had shown, as well as in the rulers they had provided for themselves, they looked for one of the greatest guarantees and securities that the Eastern question would ultimately be solved in the manner which best suited the hopes of all who valued human happiness, civilization, and progress. Alluding to the reception given by the City to the German Emperor, the noble Marquis said His Majesty's pacific sentiments were expressed in language of great simplicity and power, which must have carried conviction to all who heard it. Only the previous night the Lord Mayor entertained the Prince of Naples, the representative of another Power deeply bound to the interests of peace. A few weeks hence he hoped they should welcome on their shores and in their greatest harbour the fleet of the French Republic. And they should see in that event a renewed and most welcome guarantee of peace among nations and amity between the two great countries whose fleets would be represented. They had heard men talking in a hostile spirit of certain treaties which they imagined constituted some interference with the world's harmony—some menace to the world's peace. He did not know what those treaties might contain. He had always carefully abstained from asking, and he did not suppose he should have been told if he had asked. But he was quite sure they exaggerated too much the importance and the effect of treaties. In this age of the world, and in view of the fearful risk which every disturbance of the peace brought upon any nation concerned in it, he did not think they must rate too high the effect of the bonds constituted by signatures upon a piece of paper. For themselves they had a simple rule. Their allies were all those who wished to maintain territorial distribution as it was without risking the fearful dangers of the terrible arbitrament of war. Their allies were all those who desired peace and goodwill. During the years they had been in office, it had been their principal object to maintain that peace and good-will, and the retrospect that so far they had been successful in maintaining them would not be amongst the least satisfactory ones which would attend their Ministerial experience. (Loud cheers.)

INDIA AND THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

A MEETING of the Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was held at the Society of Arts on July 27 under the presidency of Sir Owen Tudor Burne. There were also present—Sir D. Galton, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir A. Birch, Sir C. Lawson, Surg.-Gen. Cuningham, Surg.-Maj. Hendley, Surg.-Maj. Duke, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. L. Ashburner, C.S.I., Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., Mr. C. L. Tupper, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. G. York, Mr. D. Carmichael, and Mr. S. Digby, hon. secretary. The hon. secretary's report mentioned that, since the previous meeting, several distinguished men, including the late Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, and Sir W. Mackinnon had joined the Committee. Liberal donations were announced from the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Rao of Cutch, the Nawab of Junagarh, the Maharaja Bahadur of Tipperah, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangheer, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Ardeshir Dinshaw of Baroda, and other natives of India. With the approval of the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of India, the Gaekwar, the Nizam, the Maharaja of Jeypore, and the Maharaja of Cuch Behar had been appointed vice-presidents. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, together with Sir Benjamin Simpson, Surg.-Maj. D. D. Cunningham, the Hon. Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Sir G. W. R. Campbell, and the Hon. S. Grenier had been selected to represent India and Ceylon in the Honorary Council of the British Empire. Several additional delegates had been nominated. A special Indian meeting is to be held in the theatre of the London University on August 13, at 3 p.m., when papers will be read by Surg.-Gen. Sir William Moore and other gentlemen on sanitary progress in India. It is understood the Calcutta Corporation are sending their health officer, Dr. Simpson, to England to attend the Congress. Among the papers to be read in the demography division is one by Mr. Holt S. Hallett on "Indian Factory Legislation." The delegates of the Bombay Millowners' Association will take part in the discussion.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

AN "Indian Staff Corps Officer" writes to the *Morning Post* :—The *Morning Post*, in its issue of the 15th inst., has a letter on promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, which is not quite up to date. It says that "when young subalterns leave their British regiments for the staff corps they do so with their eyes open." I will take the case of myself and some hundreds of other officers who joined the Indian Army in 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. At that time promotion in a British regiment ran about ten and a-half to eleven years for captains, nineteen for majors, and twenty-five for lieutenant-colonels. The rupee was then (in 1875) fairly close to the value of a florin, and the cost of living, rent, &c., was incomparably less than it is at present, while staff and civil appointments were much more numerous in India. The dwindling rupee has caused Government to curtail appointments on the staff, and so it has hit the Indian officer twice over. Besides this, the custom of locating British troops in the hills during the summer has grown of late years, so that the Queen's service officer has his home there, out of the fierce hot weather heat, and has his year or two at home at the depot, whither he and his family are entitled to conveyance by troopship at a nominal charge, whereas the staff corps captain, whose furlough pay at home is £250 a year, up to his fifteenth year service, has to pay some £150 out of this sum for return tickets for himself, his wife, and, say, one child; this is mainly because the rupee has fallen in value. I may add that should the staff corps officer travel by P. & O. the return fairs for his family would run away with his whole year's salary; and it is hard to accumulate a reserve nowadays when prices are high, and when the rate of exchange entails a loss, in remitting to England, of some 6s. 8d. in the pound. This seems incredible, but it is true.

It has been demonstrated over and over again in the Indian papers, in plain statistics, that the officer who sticks to the Queen's service is financially richer than his staff corps contemporary (who has not private means to do so), as the former is promoted to the successive grades years sooner, thereby comes earlier on an enhanced rate of pay. We, entering the staff corps, could not have foreseen the effect of the death vacancies in the British service caused by the Afghan wars, the Zulu, Boer, Egyptian, Burma, and Frontier expeditions, nor could we anticipate the Royal Warrants affecting promotion in the British service, all of which have totally upset the conditions of relative promotion which we may have borne in mind when we entered the Indian army, though it is hard to find an old and calculating head on young shoulders. I know the case of an officer of the staff corps who, to supplement his small pay as a subaltern, when at home on leave "coached" militia officer for the line. He had at that time five years' service, and before being promoted to captain, he was mentioned several times in despatches, and spec

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT IN THE ARMY: COLONEL JACKSON'S CASE.

In the House of Lords on Friday, July 24, the Earl of Northbrook called attention to the case of Colonel George Jackson, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. He had, he said, read the whole of the papers on the subject, and had come to the conclusion that Colonel Jackson had been treated with carelessness and harshness by the Indian authorities, and that his appeal had not received full consideration from the Secretary of State. After thirty-two years' service he had been compulsorily retired while on leave, and that without any complaint whatever against his ability and capacity as a commanding officer.

Lord Chelmsford said it appeared to him that Colonel Jackson had been treated with very scant justice.

Viscount Cross quoted precedents to show that Colonel Jackson had been dealt with in the ordinary manner, considering the circumstances of his case. Colonel Jackson had, he said, for a long time previous to taking command of his regiment, been on the staff, and, according to the official reports, was not an efficient commander. After the reports that had been presented to him (Viscount Cross), he thought that no Minister would take upon himself the responsibility of sending Colonel Jackson back to his regiment.

THE SHAN STATES.

Lord Lamington asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had yet decided upon recognising the State of Kyang Kheng as tributary to the Burmese Shan State of Kyang Tung. Viscount Cross said there was no doubt this was a very important question. The Government of India at the present moment were considering the matter, and they had agents in the country. They had not yet sent in their reports, but he hoped before next session they would be laid before the House.

The Factory and Workshops, the Elementary Education, and the County Councils Elections Bills were read a third time and passed.

NORTH-WEST INDIAN FRONTIER EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., Mr. Bryce asked whether the India Office would grant the return on the paper relating to expenditure incurred since 1882 beyond the north-west frontier of India, or what information on the subject could be supplied, if not in the precise form suggested by the return, then in some other form calculated to bring out the salient facts of the case.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State is not in possession of information which would enable him to give the return asked for, nor can he say without communication with the Government of India how far it is possible to procure the information desired; but he will during the recess see what information can be obtained from India, and if the hon. member will move next session, all details compatible with the public interest shall be given.

TRINCOMALEE ICE SUPPLY.

On Monday, July 27, in answer to Mr. Schwann, Mr. E. Stanhope said: The question of securing a supply of ice at Trincomalee is at present under consideration.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA.

Sir J. Fergusson informed Mr. Pease that information had been received from Sir E. Baring of the existence of a slave trade which had sprung up on the Red Sea coast. It was, however, his opinion that the Egyptian Government was doing everything in its power to prevent it.

MISS GREENFIELD.

In reply to Mr. Picton, Sir J. Fergusson said his information on this subject corresponded with what appeared in the newspapers—that Miss Greenfield had been removed from where she was and taken to the house of the Governor. Arrangements were being made for an inquiry as to her personal wishes, where there would be no coercion exercised with regard to her.

Mr. Arthur Brand took the oath and his seat for the Wisbech division in the room of Col. Selwyn, resigned.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the 30th ultimo the usual resolution directing the financial accounts of India to be referred to a Committee of the whole House was agreed to, and the consideration of them was fixed for Monday next.

RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The same day Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State was aware that among the public of Bombay serious alarm existed on account of the attitude and proceedings of the local police in connection with the case known as the Rajabai Tower tragedy; whether he was aware that, in that case, the medical men who first viewed the corpses of the two Parsee girls on the afternoon of April 25 certified that there were on their persons certain marks indicating attempted outrage, but nevertheless, before the *post-mortem* examination was held, the police adopted, and throughout the inquiry maintained, the theory of accident or suicide; that the man Aslajee, who was arrested the same evening on suspicion, was found to have his jacket torn and his trousers soiled, but that, nevertheless he was released the same night, at 3 a.m., without even his person being examined or his clothes detained; and that for 56 hours the police failed to follow up an important clue furnished to them in person by one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace; whether those and other allegations, tending to show bias and neglect of duty on the part of the police, were set forth in a memorial to the Bombay Government, signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and some 45,000 inhabitants of Bombay, and praying that a complete investigation by independent and competent officers should be made into the facts of the case; whether the Secretary of State was aware that the said prayer was disregarded by the Bombay Government; that the man Aslajee was committed for trial upon incomplete evidence and that he was acquitted; and whether the Secretary of State would order an independent investigation into this case with a view to allay the public alarm and to clear the good name of the local police administration.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no official information. The petition referred to seems to have been presented while the proceedings against the accused men were going on. The Bombay Government very properly refused to interfere with the course of justice, but reserved the consideration of the necessity for further inquiry until the trial was concluded. The whole matter has received, and is receiving, the fullest attention of the Government of Bombay, and the Secretary of State sees no reason for interference. (Hear, hear.)

FAMINE AVERTED IN INDIA.

On the 19th ult. Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the report from Bombay that a famine is regarded as inevitable in the North-West Provinces? In consequence of inadequate rainfall, and, if so, what steps were being taken, or would be taken, for the relief of distress.

Sir J. Gorst: The following telegram was received this morning from the Viceroy:—"There is an improvement in agricultural prospects and development of monsoon season. There has been good general rainfall throughout the country, except in part of Madras the Carnatic, and Upper Burma, in consequence of which there is no present cause of anxiety in Northern India. Strong monsoon blowing West Coast. More rain imminent in Punjab and Rajputana, where fodder famine has been arrested by rain. Crop operations in Northern India generally progressing satisfactorily, and there is no present cause for anxiety in North-West Provinces and Oudh. Rain fell last week in Coimbatore region, slightly improving the condition of affected districts, but has ceased. With development of monsoon in Northern India, locust plague abating. In Northern India prices abating where there has been rain, but information incomplete." There is thus no apprehension of famine in Northern India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—July 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Warden, B	Capt J H Christie, I S C
Mr L B Simeon, B	Capt C G F Edwards, I S C
Mr S Cox, B	Lt W A Bailey, 30th Sikhs
Mr Kinsman, B	Lt A de C Scott, 22nd M Inf
Mr F C Henry, M	Lt R R Renton, 18th B Inf
Col H W Blair, I S C	Lt H L Fleming, 33th Sikhs
Maj B C Graves, 5th B Inf	Surg F J Crawford, M D
Maj B H Pollard, 2nd M Inf	Surg-Maj D Sinclair
Capt H S P Davies	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F W R Cowley, B C S, 16 days, and to return	Mr A Shewan, B C S, 2 mo
Mr E P Popert, 1 day, and to return	Miss L B Brooke, Bo 1 mo
Mr H Dighton, B, 3 mo	Mr P Reynolds, Bo, 1 year
Mr A S Wyman, B, 15 mo	Lt D D Baynes, I S C, till Dec 15, 1891
Mr J Sturock Mr C S, 10 days	Lt J P Barnes, I S C, 4 mo, M C
Mr T E K Wedderburn, M C S, 3 mo	Lt A S Begbie, I S C, 2 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr St L B A Aldworth, B	Col Sir R G Sandeman, K C S I
Mr H J A Bowden, B	Col E S Skinner, I S C
Mr L G Waite, B	Maj H N McRae, I S C
Mr G C Kilby, B	Capt G H Watson, I S C
Mr R H Hamilton B	Capt R G Egerton, I S C
Mr W Morrett, M	Lieut C F Dobbie, I S C
Mr A H Garrett, M	Surg-Maj D D Cunningham, B
Mr H W Lushington, M	Surg-Maj A Tomes, M D, Bo
Mr J J Adler, Bo	

"THAT'S the best gown that goes up and down the house." Always inspect what your servants do, even if you use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MANIPURI MISTAKE.

UNDER this heading Mr. S. E. Peal writes to the *Times* from Sibsagar, Assam, in the endeavour as a resident of over 27 years in Eastern Assam, and with some little experience of many savage and semi-savage races in and around it, to point out where the blame in this case really seems to lie.

He says, apparently the public demand a "scapegoat," and, as too often the case, really believe that when one is found the whole matter is cured.

In the present instance the choice is supposed to lie between (1) the Government of India, (2) Mr. Quinton, and (3) Mr. Grimwood, and, as far as I can see, there is not the smallest doubt in the public mind that the massacre was in some way due to one or other of these three.

It does not seem to occur to any one to look below the surface into the antecedents and actions of all three, but let us take each in turn, and I think we shall find that No. 4, the real cause of it all, stands close at hand so far unseen.

In Mr. Quinton we had a really good man, with an exceptionally good record, one of large and long experience, and reputed as particularly safe—about the very last man, all would say who would be at all likely to involve us in such a disaster.

Again, I cannot see how we are to blame the Government of India. Having got a trustworthy man, it was distinctly his office to arrange all details necessary in carrying out the wishes and policy of Government locally; and the advice given to take sufficient troops to overawe any possible opposition clearly exonerates the Government of India as far as that is concerned.

Lastly, the more we learn of Mr. Grimwood's action in the whole matter, the more obvious it becomes that, if he had been consulted earlier and trusted more, the massacre would probably never have taken place. Paragraph 26 of his letter, No. 35, is enough to exonerate him at once. He actually predicted that the Senapati would probably fight.

But as a scapegoat must be found, so as to pacify the public, permit me to point it out in a most pernicious system which for many years has been steadily growing all over India almost unseen, though often acutely felt, and which in a province like Assam especially is bound occasionally—as lately—to bring disaster.

I allude to the system of shifting officers from one end of India to the other as a necessity of service routine, quite regardless of the experiences, training, and qualification of the men, or the special, and often peculiar, necessities of the local requirements.

In this particular instance we see the inevitable results.

Mr. Quinton was a particularly good and safe man naturally, but his experience and training lay wholly among the Aryan populations of the North-West Provinces.

Suddenly either a vacancy occurs or a good man with a wide and varied experience of the North-West Provinces has to be provided for, and immediately Mr. Quinton finds himself the head of a province he never even saw before—one all frontier, and surrounded by about the most truculent set of savages (non-Aryans) as any in India, who at times decapitate their victims actually within sound of our steam whistles, and the Government may not interfere.

It seems to me that such a system, which has slowly grown up during the last 15 years or so, is bound to land us every now and then in some disaster.

We cannot expect any man, no matter how good, with a long experience of our North-West Provinces, to become, as if by a stroke of the pen, equally apt and experienced in all his dealings with these semi-savage races, especially in emergencies.

Mr. Quinton has, in fact, fallen a victim to what I call a pernicious system. Had he an experience of 12 or 14 years, as a junior, of Assam and its surrounding savages, he would never have attempted to arrest such a well-known, powerful, and truculent character as Tekendrajit by the means he proposed. The massacre would never have happened.

Despite all his care, his North-West Provinces experiences in this instance failed or even misled him.

The holding of durbars, at which all who are summoned must appear, especially in such a case, to hear the Viceroy's decision, is in the North-West the old, recognized, and only means whereby Government can attain its end.

But as we (can now) see, it does not suit the savage. Neither Sir J. Johnstone, nor yet, as we now know, Mr. Grimwood, would have attempted to secure such a notoriously astute savage in that way.

At the same time the removal of that man from Manipur was imperative, and to do it by fair and civilized means would have needed at least 2,000 men.

It was either a costly little war or a little stratagem, quite legitimate in such a case, and which folks at home ignorant (necessarily) of particulars call "treachery." A Durbar is not an invitation to a conference, to be accepted or declined at pleasure.

In all such cases it is a command, and rightly so. Mr. Quinton throughout acted for the best and according to his lights. It may have been an error of judgment to apply the usual procedure in the rest of India to these semi-savages. It was nothing more, and there was the chance that the man would submit.

But the blame rests really, as I desire to point out, in the system of transferring men from one end of India to the other, utterly regardless of their training and experience of the requirements of the province.

Formerly our commissioners, deputy commissioners, and even assistant commissioners were military men of some experience—General F. Jenkins, Colonel Keatinge, Brodie, Holroyd, Veitch, Bivar, &c.—their names still remembered; they gained great local experience. Now all is changed. Officers are chopped and changed about once a year in many districts, and are yet expected to know everything.

In this large district we have had a new man about once a year for some time.

How can we expect the administration of the province to be either satisfactory or safe on such lines? The power is sliding into the hands of the native subordinates, who systematically exploit the people. We all here see it. How can we expect to escape disaster occasionally when even the head of the province is a local novice? Our officers are, nowadays, so overworked through the interminable reports and returns, which a subordinate should fill in, that they cannot spare time to get touch with the people—a fatal mistake in the East—and the masses deplore this alienation for good reasons. It will produce bitter fruit anon unless cured. We have just tasted one sample. A bad system is to blame over this Manipur business and not the men, and Lord Ripon cannot escape his fair share of the blame if any is cast on the Government of India.

INFERNAL MACHINES IN FRANCE.

INFERNAL machines were received on July 23 by M. Constans (French Minister of the Interior), M. Etienne (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Dr. Treille (head of the Colonial Medical Department). The bombs were constructed ingeniously in the shape of books, and sent by post from Toulon. In the case of M. Constans the machine was taken to the Ministry of the Interior, and by some mistake was sorted with Mdme. Constans' private letters and carried to her apartments. She removed the outer cover, and noticing that a whitish powder escaped from the volume decided not to remove the inner cover. The other "books" also raised suspicion, and were sent to the prefecture. The construction is similar in all three. Each "book" has been hollowed out so as to form a secret box. In the cavity is placed a sardine-box containing about six ounces of fulminate of mercury, and filled up with slugs and small-shot. The mechanism for causing the explosion consists of two such "crackers" as are found in bonbons, which when pulled apart causes a slight detonation. These are made of strips of parchment made fast to the inside of each cover and passing through the fulminate. The opening of the volume, of course, would have torn the strips apart and caused the fulminate to explode. If any one of the three persons had attempted to open the book forcibly, he must have been inevitably killed, and probably immense damage to property would also have ensued. As to the motive for the outrage nothing definite is known at present. M. Goron, Chief of the Detective Police Service, is at Toulon making investigations. It is, however, a significant fact that a number of colonial and naval doctors have been placed recently on the retired list against their wills, and that this measure was the cause of some of the threatening letters received by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies and by Dr. Treille. On the fly-leaf of the volume to M. Constans are written the words, "I told you that I would be revenged."

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WOMEN IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

IN reference to Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's letter on the above subject, Mr. Holt S. Hallett writes to the *Overland Mail* as follows:—With reference to Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's letter, I would refer your readers to my letter in the *Times* of May 20, where my allusion to Mrs. Phipson's lecture in Bombay occurs. They will find that far from my quoting her words "as an argument against the employment of Indian women in factories," they were merely used in order to show—to use two very words quoted by me—that "a Hindu girl of fifteen is about equal to an English girl of eleven, instead of the reverse, and that statements to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindu family life were totally misleading." In no lecture, and in no letter of mine, have I argued "against the employment of Indian women in factories." I have merely quoted the evidence of Indian medical officials, factory inspectors, and managers of mills to show that their opinion is unanimous that operatives of all classes are being overworked in Indian factories. It will be well to put this evidence together so far as medical opinion is concerned for the information of Mrs. Phipson, who from her letter appears never to have been inside an Indian cotton mill, and merely reflects the picture drawn for her instruction by a large manufacturer and mill-owner at Allahabad.

After quoting Dr. Thomas Stephenson Weir, Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality, and Dr. Joseph Anderson, House Surgeon in a Bombay hospital, Mr. Hallett continues:—

Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, who in 1878 was instructed by the Government to carefully inspect the factories and report on their condition and as to the protection which should be given to the operatives, after inspecting twenty-two of the cotton mills, urged in his report that:—

"I think impartial opinion will say the hours of labour ought to be reduced. For men, I would suggest ten hours; for women and boys from thirteen upward, nine hours; and for children, six hours; and in this time I would give one interval of half-an-hour in the forenoon and another in the afternoon, so the real working time would be nine, eight, and five hours. On purely physical grounds I would close the mills one day in every seven."

Mrs. Phipson has given your readers the picture drawn by Mr. Runchorelal Chotilal, a cotton manufacturer at Ahmedabad. I quote the report of the Factory Inspector at Ahmedabad, who will be allowed to be a more unbiassed authority. In his factory report, dated Ahmedabad, July 28th, 1888, Mr. James, the Collector of that district, states:—

"The hours worked are just as long as the sun affords light. Work begins at early dawn and ends at twilight. During the months of May and June the recorded time during which the engines were at work at one mill, which I recently visited, continued from 3 hours to 13 hours 20 minutes, and at that season when the heat was intense, fluctuating on hot days between 112 deg. and 117 deg. in a verandah or tent, with, this year, the addition of cholera raging in a severe epidemic form. But no relaxation was allowed to the employes either on account of the heat or the epidemic. Factories should not be allowed to work longer than from 6 a.m. to 6-30 p.m."

As to Mrs. Phipson's contention that the work of a mill-hand is "comparatively light and easy" when compared with "the hard labour of a coolie or of an agricultural labourer," I would refer her to the following statement, taken from the report of Drs. Bridges and Holmes in 1873 on "The proposed changes in hours and ages of employment in textile factories." These gentlemen reported to the Local Government Board that:—

"We have already referred more than once to the unremitting and monotonous character of all labour at a machine driven by steam. If the day's work of a housemaid, or even of a charwoman, be closely looked at, and compared with that of an ordinary mill-hand in a card room or spinning room, it will be seen that the former, although occasionally making greater muscular efforts than are ever exerted by the latter, is yet continually changing both her occupation and her posture, and has very frequent intervals of rest. Work at a machine has inevitably a treadmill character about it; each step may be easy, but it must be performed at the exact moment under pain of consequences. In handwork and housework there is a certain freedom of doing or leaving undone. Millwork must be done as if by clockwork."

I may further remind Mrs. Phipson that all millwork is done in a standing position. How would she like to suffer the mental and bodily strain of standing for thirteen and fourteen hours attending to machinery in motion, as an Indian mill-hand has to do at the present day at Ahmedabad? Yet she considers that no protection ought to have been granted to women and girls, from fourteen years of age upwards, from such excessive labour. How would she like a child of hers of nine years of age to work standing in a mill for seven hours each day during six days out of every seven, as is sanctioned by the new Indian Factory Act. To realise the fatigue thus imposed upon a child, we must remember that standing is far more fatiguing than walking, and, when continued for long periods, tends to deform the frame of human beings, particularly of those under the age of twenty-one, that is of those whose physical development is immature. In her lecture she declared that "For centuries you (natives of India) have been children of children, and there is no surer way of becoming servants of servants." The operatives of India are, as is evidenced by the opinions of medical men and factory inspectors above quoted, being mercilessly sweated by their mercenary employers. If protection cannot be given to the women and young persons without chancing their being thrown out of work unless the running hours of the mills are restricted to such fair hours as medical men, factory inspectors, and common sense demand, a Factory Act should be drawn out to bring the running hours within reasonable and humane limits, when every soul employed in the mills would receive the needful protection.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES IN ENGLAND.

THE Prince of Naples, after dining with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday evening, 29th ult., went incognito, as the Count Pollenzo, to a masked ball at Holland House. On Friday morning he paid a visit to the Tower, afterwards lunching at the Italian Embassy, returning via Holborn. In the afternoon, attended by Lord Dufferin and a numerous suite, the Prince left Waterloo Station on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. At the Royal dinner party the Queen herself proposed the toast of "The King and Queen of Italy and the Prince of Naples," and the latter, in responding, proposed the toast of "The Queen and Royal Family of England." The Prince took leave of the Queen at 8-30 the following morning and travelled to London. After partaking of luncheon at the Italian Embassy, he left for Hatfield on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, a garden party being held in his honour. There were some 2,000 guests. The Prince remained the guest of Lord and Lady Salisbury until Sunday morning, when he returned to London, and after attending mass at the Italian church, Hatton Gardens, received several deputations at the Italian Embassy. He afterwards visited the Natural History Museum and the Zoological Gardens. He lunched with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, and dined at the Italian Embassy. The grand review arranged to take place at Aldershot on Monday (27th ult.), the Prince being present, had to be abandoned owing to a heavy downpour of rain. The Prince, however, inspected the gymnasium and the horses and quarters of the Royal Artillery. He also went round the camp, and appeared to take great interest in the barracks now in course of erection. He afterwards journeyed to Farnborough to pay a visit to the Empress Eugenie, returning to London in the evening to attend the performance of "Lohengrin" at the Opera. On Tuesday the Lord Mayor entertained the Prince at dinner at the Mansion House, and a large and distinguished party was invited to meet him. A hearty welcome, in the name of the City of London, was offered to the Prince by his host. Prince Victor Emmanuel replied that his reception that evening would be one of the most indelible recollections of his visit to London, and he would convey to his father the sympathetic terms in which the Lord Mayor had referred to him. The Prince, accompanied by General Mora and two other Italian officers, visited the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night. On Wednesday he visited Oxford University, Windsor Castle, and Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. On Thursday he was present with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Goodwood. The day the mail left, Prince Victor Emmanuel was to pay a private visit to Plymouth and Devonport. On Saturday the Prince left Plymouth for London, where Sunday was spent in quiet.

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A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON the 27th ult., in the House of Commons, Mr. Atkinson called attention to an entry in the journals of the House in which he was described as having frivolously attempted to call a division on Friday evening, when the Railway Rates Bills were under consideration. After vindicating his conduct at some length, he asked the House to expunge the minute from the journals or grant a Committee of Inquiry. If neither course were assented to, he would, he said, resign and take the opinion of his constituents on the question whether he had done his duty or not. He would not be trampled upon by anyone.

The Speaker explained the circumstances which led to the use of the expression complained of. He thought the division was vexatiously and frivolously claimed, and he had received one communication which was so discreditable to the hon. member, and so insulting to himself, that he would not read it. In another letter (which was read) Mr. Atkinson protested against the Speaker's "persecution" of him.

The Speaker went on to say that on the other night when Mr. Atkinson was called on to move his resolution, he addressed him (the Speaker) in rude and disrespectful terms. It was intolerable that he should be subjected to treatment of the kind to which he had been, and he concluded by leaving the matter in the hands of the House. Mr. Atkinson, who had delivered a running commentary upon the statement of the Speaker, then rose again, saying, in regard to one incident which had been mentioned from the Chair, that he had not intended to speak with rudeness, and apologising to the Speaker in respect to it, but asserting that if a Committee were granted, he would justify everything he had said, and prove that every word he had written was true. He moved for a Select Committee to consider the question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer doubted whether a more painful case had ever been brought before the House, and said that if there was one thing which was valued, it was the dignity of the Speaker. He moved that Mr. Atkinson should be suspended for the remainder of the session and excluded from the precincts of the House.

Sir W. Harcourt, seconding the motion, said the conduct of the hon. member had been a scandal, and it was the duty of the House to vindicate its character.

Mr. Atkinson was then requested to withdraw while the matter was under consideration.

Some discussion followed, in which Mr. Goschen was urged, chiefly by Opposition speakers, to modify his motion, as the hon. member was not under sufficient self-control. Mr. Goschen agreed to limit the suspension to a fortnight; but this was also demurred to, and a suggestion of the Speaker was ultimately agreed to, that Mr. Atkinson be suspended and excluded from the precincts of the House for a week.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

HERE is the latest account of the condition of things in Rawalpindi consequent upon the locust plague, which has already been described in *Truth*:—"The locusts have got into the river and the wells, dying there in their millions, and polluting the only wretched water-supply the cantonment has. A severe epidemic of typhoid fever has already broken out, and there is great fear lest cholera should follow—indeed, there have already been a good many cases of it. Anglo-Indians are hoping that the insanitary state of the cantonments throughout this great empire will be the subject of discussion at the coming Hygienic Congress in London. It is a disgrace to the Indian Government that the new water-supply for Rawalpindi has never yet approached completion. If a little of the money that has been spent during the last three years on filibustering expeditions along the frontier had been applied to this and other similar purposes, it would have been much better for India and for Anglo-Indians."

After the middle of November next, all men serving in India will have the period of their service with the colours extended for one year. This means that a large proportion of those soldiers who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been brought home from India during the coming winter, for transfer to the Reserve, will be retained with their corps for another twelve months, and, in consequence, the drafts required for India next trooping season will be correspondingly reduced. On the face of it, this seems an arbitrary proceeding, and it is obviously designed to relieve the depots, temporarily at least, from the annual drain of men which it has lately almost overtaxed their efforts to meet. Of course the evil day is only postponed for a year; but that of course equally means that the onus of supplying—or the odium of failing to supply—the English Army in India with suitable substitutes for those who are, properly speaking, this year's time-expired men, will be shifted to the shoulders of a Liberal Secretary of State for War. Clever, perhaps, but hardly just.

CONTROLLING BLEEDING.

To take up and ligature a bleeding vessel is one thing but to successfully control bleeding from an internal organ is quite another thing. While the scientific adaption of the various substances used for stopping bleeding to the needs of the system is distinctly within the sphere of the physician, a knowledge of safe and potent styptics must ever be of service in cases of emergency. There is, of course, no universal cure-all for anything; but proper remedies, rightly applied, produce ofttimes wonderful results. There are two classes who have great confidence in drugs—those who know much about them, and those who know little or nothing. And it is a curious fact that the physicians who have most confidence in them give the least medicine.

Of the hæmostatics, or bleeding-preventers, for safety, general activity, and reliability, none can supersede Hazeline, the active principles distilled from that very curious shrub the witch-hazel, or winter-bloom.

In the United States Dispensatory (Drs. Wood and Bache) we read that "witch-hazel" is an indigenous shrub, from five to fifteen feet high, growing in almost all sections of the United States, usually on the banks of streams. It is remarkable for the late appearance of its yellow flowers, which expand in September or October, and continue until the weather is very cold in winter. The fruit, an edible nut-like capsule, ripens in the following autumn, and is often mingled on the same plant with the new blossoms. Witch-hazel probably attracted first the notice of the Indians, who are said to have used it as a sedative and discutient in painful tumours and other cases of external inflammations; also in hæmorrhoidal affections and ophthalmia. Dr. James speaks in strong terms of its efficacy in hæmorrhage of the lungs and stomach, and also highly recommends it as one of the best applications in external piles. Dr. N. S. Davis (President of the last International Medical Congress) agrees in this estimate of the drug, and has found it useful in incipient consumption.

But—to use a trite old saw—"the proof of the pudding is in the eating;" and, accordingly, some of the reports that have appeared in the medical journals may be to the point:—"I have prescribed it in upwards of fifty cases of varicose veins of the lower limbs, writes a physician, and in no single case has it failed to make a decided impression; but in the great majority of cases it has thus far proved radical in its effects. My plan is first, to bandage the limb tightly, from the arch of the foot to a little above the knee, or to the hips, if the varices are above the knee; and the best bandage, in my opinion, is an elastic stocking, manufactured for the purpose. Under this compresses of linen are laid over the dilated veins, and kept wet with Hamamelis. I also give the drug internally, two or three times a day. Some few cases of large indolent ulcers over the tibia (shin-bone) or internal malleolus (ankle) have been under treatment a year, but most of them have disappeared in less than half that time."

Dr. Robert Pollock, in a paper read before the Southern Medical Journal for July, 1886, says:—"The American preparation, 'Hazeline,' or a preparation of the witch-hazel, I have used with advantage as a hæmostatic. In several cases of severe spitting of blood it has speedily checked the tendency; and in a troublesome case of inflammation of the bladder the Hazeline checked the bleeding at once." Hazeline is an elegant, cleanly preparation and seems to be active as a local application in cases of piles, and rarely fails to check the bleeding therefrom, even when administered by the mouth. It not only checks the bleeding, but if this treatment is persisted in for several months, its action on piles that are not very large is permanent. It is useful in catarrh of the mucous membrane, and sniffed up the nose is beneficial in cold in the head and in hay fever. In the form of Hazeline Cream it will be found most valuable by athletes and others, as an emollient and antiseptic in the treatment of sprains, bruises, &c.

On the 24th ult. at Portsmouth, Michael Dillon, aged 20, a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery, was found sitting on the floor of the wash-house with his discharged rifle resting between his knees, and his head frightfully shattered, life being extinct. The deceased was a promising soldier, of excellent character, and had been out at early drill in the morning. This makes the third suicide that has occurred at the barracks within a year.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

WEDNESDAY (July 29) was Public Day at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. In the absence of Viscount Cross, who was detained in town, Sir J. Gorst, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, presided. Amongst those present were:—Gen. Sir P. Lumsden, Gen. Sir R. Strachey, Sir A and Lady Rendel, Gen. and Mrs. Maclagan, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. and Lady Keyes, Gen. Sir W. Olpherts and Lady Olpherts, Sir. J. Watson, Sir G. and Lady Chesney, Sir J. M'Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Taylor, Sir A. and Lady Cappel, Maj-Gen. Sir F. Norman, Archdeacon Baly, Mr. H. Leonard, Mr. F. Simmonds, Mr. W. Menzies, the college professors, and many ladies.

The president of the college, Gen. Sir A. Taylor, in making the annual report, said three of the students, Messrs. G. Richards, J. H. Heap, and H. M. Willmott, had, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, been appointed fellows of Cooper's Hill. This was the highest honour which could be bestowed on distinguished students. In the college, which concluded its twentieth year of life that day, there were at the beginning of the session 124 students in residence. Of these forty-five would soon have left, and there were sixty-seven candidates for admission in September. In respect both of study and conduct, the report which he had to make was satisfactory. A change had been made in the course of forestry, it having been lengthened to three years, and the initial pay of the students who joined the Indian Forest Department had been increased. It would in future be the same as the initial pay given to the engineers. Fifteen students had obtained appointments in the Public Works Department of India. Eleven senior forestry students were completing their course in Germany.

The scholarships awarded were then announced, and the prizes distributed. The following is the list of the former:—Third Year Students.—Argyll Scholar in Natural Science.—G. Richards. Scholar in Applied Mechanics.—C. E. Stotherd. Fellows' Scholar.—J. H. Heap. Second Year Students.—Foundation Scholar.—J. L. Morres. Scholar in Applied Mechanics.—G. E. Lille. Chesney Scholar in Mathematics.—E. A. Lister. President's Scholar in Forestry.—F. A. Leete. First Year Students.—Foundation Scholar.—J. Coates.

Sir J. Gorst, addressing the students, said those who were about to enter the service of the Government of India, whether in the Public Works Department or in the Forestry or Telegraph Department, were much to be congratulated. They had, in the first place, a certain and honourable career open before them. As a member of Parliament he had very practical knowledge of the immense number of educated young men who could not find anything to do. Every week he received from half-a-dozen to a dozen applications from men who were qualified by their training to fill positions in the public service, but who had failed to pass some particular examination and were stranded in consequence. This fate, he was happy to think, did not await those whom he was addressing. The career for which they were preparing was one of the most honourable in which a man could embark at the present dry. Nothing, it has often been said, was more calculated to astonish the historian of the future than the administration during the present generation of the Indian Empire by England. It was a unique example of the government of one nation by another entirely for the advantage and interest of the subject people. To this unique administration those who entered the service of the Public Works Department or who joined the Telegraph Department or the Forest Department must contribute largely. Their work would not be chiefly concerned with men, and would not be governed by political considerations, which he thought ought to be rather a cause for rejoicing than for regret. (Cheers) His own life had been spent in dealing with men, and in dealing with men it was very difficult to ascertain by what rules one should be guided. It was not easy to foresee the consequences of one's acts, and much of one's work must be unsatisfactory, human motives being so complex and difficult to gauge. But in dealing with the matter, as those before him would do, they would be more happily placed, for there were accepted principles, ascertained lines upon which their work could be based. They were going to aid in opening up a country and in various ways to improve the material conditions of life in that country, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that the results of their labours would not be swept away by revolution or by agitation, as the results of political work often were, but would be permanently useful. (Hear, hear.) An Indian career, far more than an English career, brought out the estimable qualities of self-reliance and independence of judgment and resource. In England a man was so surrounded by teachers or advisers that he was very apt whenever any difficulty occurred to seek a solution of it at the hands of others instead of depending on himself alone. But in Colonial life, and Indian life more especially, a man had ordinarily nobody to depend on but himself. Should a difficulty arise, he must vanquish it or be vanquished by it. This was the reason why Indian and Colonial life still continued to produce the finest specimens of bold, self-reliant Englishmen. (Hear, hear.)

Sir George Chesney congratulated the staff and members of the college on its flourishing condition, and spoke of the high professional esteem in which Coopers's-Hill men were held in India. Their services were eagerly sought for, and many of those whom he knew as students when he had the honour of being at the head of the institution occupied very high positions, especially in connection with the railways.

The President of the college having called for three cheers for Lord Cross, which were heartily given, the company dispersed.

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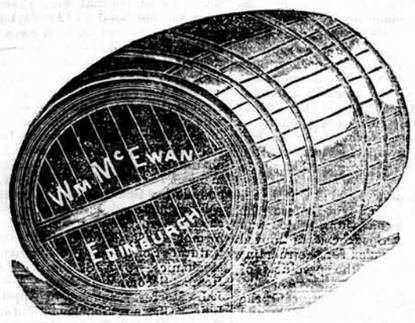

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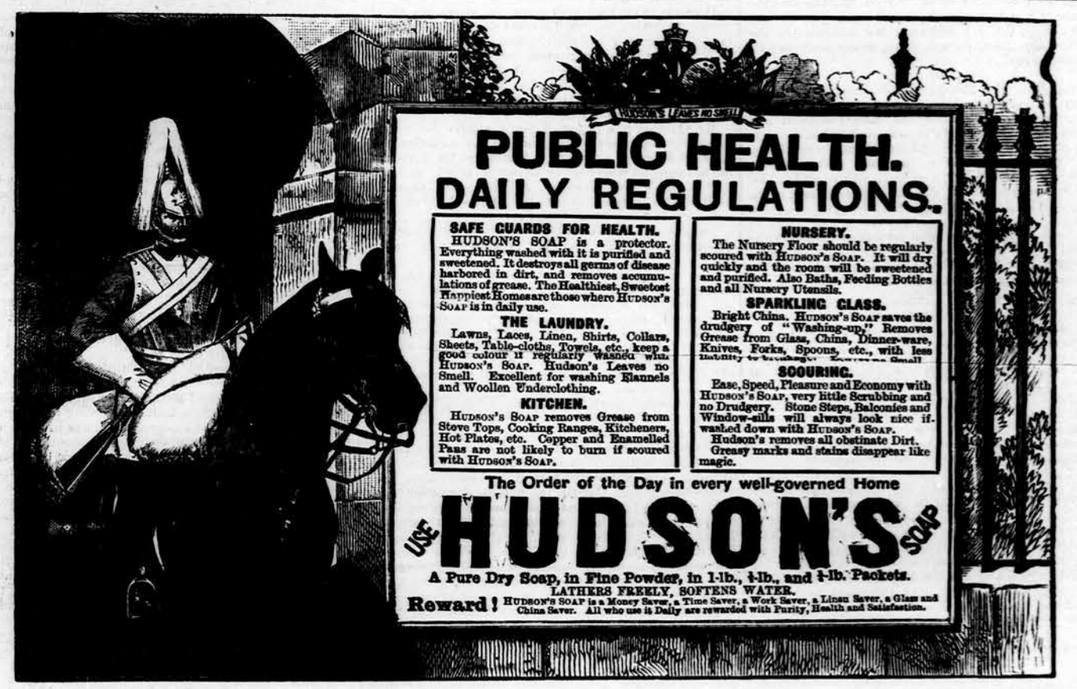
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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